Post Box 322.
Telegram: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4668
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

WEEKLY

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 22 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1945 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL BOOK ASSOCIATION

SMILING EYES

Photo: Real Art Studio.

Air Power:

ANSWER TO SUPPLY PROBLEMS IN BURMA

(See Page 3)

PARROT TALK

By THOMAS BRA

THE WHOLE TROUBLE started when the landlord's ten-year-old son wanted yet another parrot. Already he had three beautiful, contented birds in three attractive cages. But he was so infatuated by a big, gay-plumaged bird that the landlord had to buy it. After all, a mere ten rupees, I said, in my position as tutor to the boy.

So the new parrot came, and an even better looking plated-steel cage came, and the landlord's son was delighted. And so were the other parrots, each crying out from his cage in English as well as in parrot language greetings like "Hi-ya, pal?" and "How d'ye do, sir?" and "Namaste!"

But the new parrot, who was a lusty young fellow, would utter not a sound, but would blankly stare now at the landlord's son and now at the bars of the cage. The boy appealed to the newcomer's appetite by proffering choice nuts and an apple. But the parrot kept silent, cocked an eye disgustingly at the nuts, and occasionally flew about inside the cage and pecked viciously at the bars. The boy talked in soft, endearing tones, coaxing and cajoling–but it wouldn't work. I myself approached the cage and tried with my forefinger to tickle and humour the rebellious stranger, but he gave such a shrieking peck at my finger as drew blood. Youth would be recalcitrant, I thought, as in pain I bandaged the wound.

Day after day this rebel shrieked and stormed. Walnuts, crackers, seeds were hopefully placed inside the cage, but he would not even glance at these enticing edibles. He would only fly round and round in the cage, peeping out of the bars and nearly damaging its bright yellow beak by incessantly pecking at the cage bars and trying to break them.

One night I stood watching the four cages. The three old parrots were preparing to doze off into another night's contented sleep, but the mad new bird still kept up its flying and its pecking and its occasional wild shrieks which were frightening. I could not help feeling a little sorry for this young rebel, who was still hopeful of getting out. It had now grown tired and thin on account of refusing all food and constantly trying to escape.

Then I noticed that the parrot had paused on the cross-bar, and I felt that here was wisdom dawning in that bird's brain. I saw it stoop and drink some water–though the seeds and corn were still untouched–but suddenly I heard it give a loud shriek which woke up the other three.

"Fools!" he cried.

The three birds bridled.

"Fools!" he shrieked again.

The others looked up. "Don't call *us* fools: you are the stupid idiot–trying to force your way out of the iron-cage."

I stood by amazed and watched the scene in silence.

"Fools!" cried the parrot again.

The other three were now wide awake and getting belligerent.

"Shut up!" said one of them. "Why call us fools? You haven't got the sense to realise that it is impossible to get out of the cage."

"Bah! You will see!"

"*You* will see," said another, wisely shaking its green head. "A few days more without any food and then, you'll see!"

"Perhaps," laughed the third contended parrot, "perhaps our new friend will fast so long that he will become thin enough to sneak through the bars!"

"Idiots!" cried the new parrot with renewed passion. His eyes were gleaming now and he spoke with contempt and disgust. "Why call yourselves parrots? You are unfit to be called by that name–you who have no desire to be free.... You are worse than the wild beasts of the jungle! You have slavish minds, your hearts have been corrupted by defeatism and idleness. You have lost all dignity with the loss of your freedom!"

"What crazy talk is this?" questioned one.

"Yes, I know–you can't understand what I say; you can't–you've lost your souls! Listen, brothers, you little realise what you are missing; you cannot imagine the divine pleasures of an outdoor life: sleep on the green branches, food anywhere and everywhere, rest, joy, and above all, freedom! Liberty to go anywhere, to fly anywhere and do anything. Do you know how glorious it is to perch on a branch and look down at the green world? Do you know what it is to spread your shining wings and float upon the pleasant air? To let the wind pass through your feathers? Or to nestle in a nest?"

I watched the birds with growing interest. The rebel seemed to be talking a lot of sense even for a parrot.

But the other three, docile captives for ever so long, could not see any sense. They appreciated the oratory of the new parrot, but could not understand the sentiments. So they tried to tackle him with reasoning.

One of them said, "Look here" new friend, we are here in these cages and cannot be out in the open. So why bother? The fact remains that

A Story With A Moral

we are happy here. There is plenty of corn and hempseed here, enough to have delightful meals any time we like. Life outside may be better, but how do we know? We may not get anything for days! Why bother when we are well off here? The landlord's young son is very loving and considerate."

But the Rebel made a contemptuous noise and said. "But this is not freedom!"

A second parrot spoke up. "You talk a lot of this freedom and things. How are you so sure that *that* is the right policy for parrots? How do you know that parrots are expected to have freedom? I believe that our duty is to make the landlord's son happy by cheerfully whistling to him and by imitating his sounds. After all, there is yet to be born an ungrateful parrot. We parrots are a proud and grateful race: we must consider the happiness of our masters and protectors first. Even if what you call liberty is so attractive, we must make sacrifices and cheerfully undergo hardships in order to register our gratitude. We can't merely walk out on our loving masters!"

The Rebel parrot crooked its beak in a gesture of the most unparrotlike disdain. "Dirty Quisling!" he exclaimed, "What do you know of freedom? You talk much, but you have lost your soul, you are half dead, for without freedom there is no life."

The first parrot listened to the Rebel's words with a trace of sympathy. He was a wise bird, but unhappily too far gone in inactive domestication. He said, "Perhaps you're right, young fellow, perhaps we are all fools to be thus imprisoned!"

The other two birds laughed in scorn.

"Still," continued the first parrot, "I don't fully agree with you. It can be that we have committed some sin and are suffering for it-it can be that our imprisonment is a just punishment and retribution!"

The Rebel cried, "Brainless fatalist!"

The first parrot refused to give up the argumentation. "But look here, rash newcomer, even if all that you say is true, even if freedom is a good and a desirable thing, how does it help us? How can we go out into the open jungle, exposing ourselves to danger from beasts and hunters? How can we protect our pretty plumes and our frail bodies from rain and thunder? Tell me that! What safety is there in the wind and the rain?"

There was silence in the room. The three domestics waited expectantly, while the rebel slowly shifted its look from one parrot to another until finally with a shriek which was full of pity and scorn and brotherly love, he exclaimed,

"You fools! You are afraid even to be free! What more evidence for your decay is needed? You have lost your birthright, and you are afraid to be free! Freedom is not for the likes of you, freedom is for those who need it! You are not fit to be free! Villains! Slaves! Scum of the earth! Quislings!"

The first parrot tried another angle. "Suppose we do manage to get out of our comfortable cages–what then? What guarantee is there that you won't persecute us? You are a big bird and can easily do us to death. You haven't eaten for days, and who knows, you may be one of those cannibal-parrots we hear about! I am really afraid to be free in your company; Freedom is also unprotection, freedom is also exposure to danger. How can you convince me that you won't eat me up?"

The rebel looked at this coward for a second and then laughed a loud, shrieking laugh. It was half hysteria and half loathing. "A cannibal-parrot? And you were just now saying how proud you were of the parrot race! Oh, you vile creatures! Of what earthly use is your existence? You are shaming your maker by thus denying yourself freedom! You think we've been born to be in cages? What abject servility is this? Brother parrots, rise! Cry out! Let's fly, fly far out, let's taste free air and happiness, let's feed on jungle fruits! Let's struggle so that we may live! Shout for your freedom! Shout, lest you should lose your life and soul for ever! What is the good if you have all the corn in the world and lose your soul?"

He made some more wild shrieks flitting desperately from bar to bar.

"Shush!" admonished the others, "don't make such a noise! You will wake up the masters!"

"I will! I will! Help! Help!"

And as a matter of fact, they were already awake; when I turned, there stood the landlord behind me, and beside him the landlord's son, his eyes bright with wonder.

The next morning my pupil came to the tuition room morosely and asked me if he could take a holiday. I agreed remembering the worries the boy was having on account of the new parrot.

"Will you come with me, sir," he said, "to see the parrots? I want to talk to my new bird and put him some questions."

We went.

The three docile birds welcomed us with gay whistles, calling out, 'Good Morning!' and 'How are you?' But the Rebel sat moping, his sad head hanging, a look of inexpressible misery in his eyes. He had perhaps begun to realise the futility of his fighting.

The boy walked up to the cage, and in a pathetic tone said, "You are not happy, are you, my pretty polly? But I want you to be happy! You will have everything you want. I keep you here only because I love you–why don't you love me too? Why do you want to leave me? I love you!"

"But I don't love you," snapped the bird.

The boy stepped back startled. He was not accustomed to such rude behaviour.

So I tried to intervene. "Look here young bird, we can understand your plight, but don't you realise how fond we are of you and the others? See them, how cheerful they are: they have all the food they want, all the comforts; and you too shall have them. Even more. Why don't you try to be sensible?"

"Give me my freedom!" insisted the bird.

"Freedom?" said the landlord's son puzzled. "What is that? Aren't you happy to have good corn and four kinds of nuts? I'll give you more fruits and nuts–but you don't eat anything. Tell me, why are you sad? I love you so much!" The boy was miserable now.

"Give me my freedom! Open the cage and show me how much you love me. Open the cage, and then I will try to love you! Give me freedom!"

I looked at the landlord's son and he looked at me. There passed between us a mute message. It was a thrilling and exciting thought. The boy raised his hand and opened the four cages.

At once the rebel parrot flew out triumphantly fluttering its wings and shouting in joy. He circled round the room twice, saying, "Ah! I am free! I am free! Now I see your love! Young boy, I see you love me and I like you too. And I am thankful. But I can't remain here with you, because my life is elsewhere. Goodbye!–Come on, brothers!"

With that the rebel parrot flew away.

But the three others remained in their open cages too dazed to move. They could not decide what to do; they were afraid to be free, to follow their mad compatriot.

The boy looked at them and asked, "Don't you want to go too?"

The parrots hung their heads in shame and silent loyalty.

But the boy was wiser than many men: his heart was touched by the rebel's pleas and arguments; a new light had dawned on him. So he raised his voice and said, "So you don't want to go? You want to live on here, eh? But I won't have it! I won't give you any corn or nuts or seeds–I'll starve you to death! I'll give you to the cats!—No, I don't want you here. Get out! Get out!" And he took a stick and struck at the cages till the three birds, frightened out of their wits, slowly flew away shrieking in fear and agony.

I gripped the landlord's son by the shoulders. There were tears in his eyes, because he had loved those birds.

"You have done well," I murmured.

He looked at me and smiled a strange, happy smile.

A guest conductor was driven crazy at rehearsals because at least one member of the orchestra was always missing. After the last rehearsal, he tapped for attention and said: "I want to thank the first violinist publicly for being the only man in the orchestra who had the decency to attend every rehearsal."

The first violinist hung his head.

"It seemed the least I could do he said in a deprecating tone. "You see, I don't expect to show up for the concert to-night!"

"Ze English it is very funny—you 'ave tea for breakfast, tea for ze lunch, and tea for ze dinner, and when I see ze caddie to play 'e say, vill you 'ave a 'igh tee, Sir."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

AIR POWER:

Answer To Supply Problems In Burma

Standing guard over a dropping area in North Burma, this Chinese soldier watches a supply plane unload while in flight.

Air power conquered nature at its wildest–in the jungles, mountains and plains of Burma–when it solved the supply problem of ground troops fighting in places inaccessible to normal transportation. Air dropping by the Tenth U.S. Air Force, Eastern Air Command replaced long, weary treks over jungle trails to supply troops fighting in North Burma, which were a vital part of early operations in this area.

Air dropping in the India Burma Theatre began in March, 1943. It was initiated to meet the problem of supplying troops, medical units and air warning stations located in almost inaccessible hill and jungle positions.

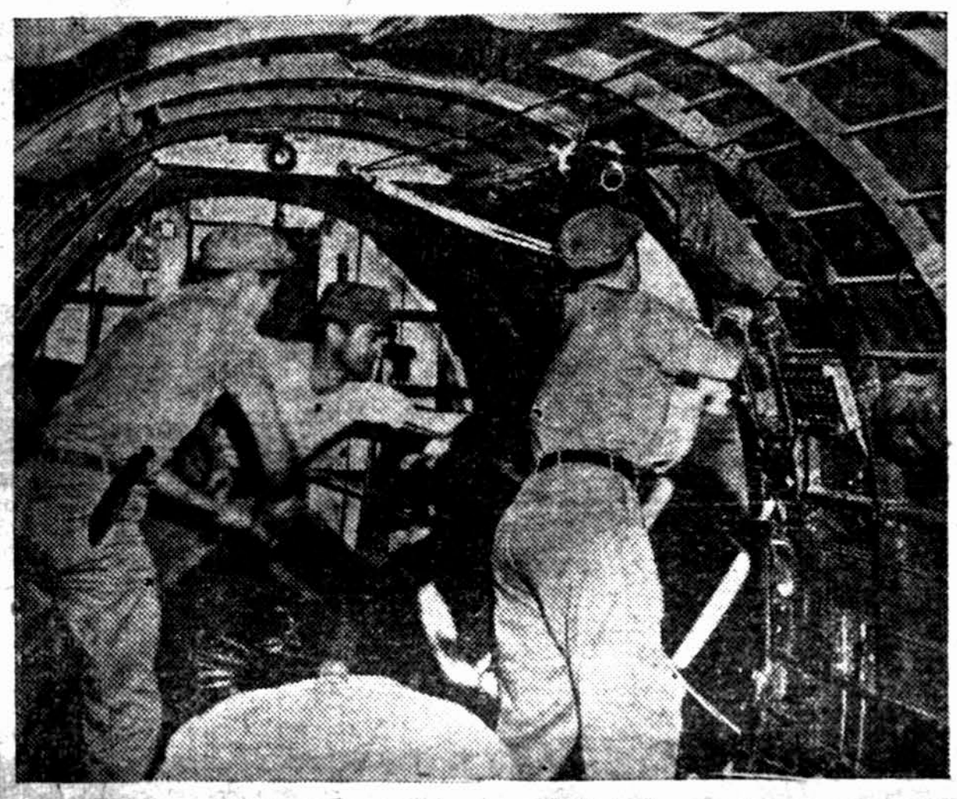
Troop carrier squadrons, operating from separate bases in Assam, developed the technique of dropping which is now used. Personnel from Services of Supply trucking companies experimented with various methods of packing and dropping to insure the safest possible delivery of maximum loads.

Identification Of Targets

One of the problems that faced the flyers who piloted the first supply dropping planes was identification of the targets. In the system finally adopted, the ground forces indicate the dropping zone by laying out white cloth panels that form large Roman numerals visible from the sky.

Near a fast-moving battlefront the target is often changed after a pilot has taken off. In this event he must be told by radio en route where the new dropping area is and how to identify it from the air. For example recently the dropping target was changed from the Nam Tu area to the Lashio area as the Mars Task Force and Chinese troops kept advancing in pursuit of the Japanese.

The feeding of horses by air drops is a current speciality of an Air Cargo Resupply Squadron of the Tenth Air Force. Feed is mixed at a rear station, weighed and poured in sacks. It is then dropped by C-47's in forward areas. The planes make three trips each daily. Units of the Mars Task Force and the 1st Chinese Army have been supplied by air with this mixed horse feed, as well as ammunition, equipment, and rations.



Colourful figures of the Eastern Air Command's air supply organization are the "kickers," the men who heave supplies out of the door of the plane while it flies across the dropping zone at a low altitude. Many of the American kickers, with as many as 1,600 combat hours to their credit, have been hit by ground fire as their planes circled close to enemy lines.

Probably the most colorful figure in air supply is the "kicker", the man who hurls the food and supply containers out of the plane. Usually operating in teams of three, kickers have to work fast. While one man stands at each side of the open door and shoves, a third man, stretched out on the floor with his hands grasping the opposite side of the plane, kicks violently at the base of the container with both feet at a signal given by the co-pilot. The moment the number of containers that can be dumped in one drop is overboard, the kickers rush to get the next lot set up in the doorway while the plane circles back for another run over the target.

Battle companions who fight side by side. This Chinese soldier and the mule who carries supplies and equipment are both fed and supplied by air-dropping planes.

Two Types

Two types of air drops are made from the supply planes. In the "free drop," no parachute is attached to the container, which is specially packed or holds unbreakable supplies, such as rice or horse feed. The drop is made from a low altitude–150 to 300 feet. More commonly a parachute is attached to the container to ease its fall. This method can be used to land almost any type of supply. Even chickens and pigs have been successfully dropped in this fashion. The drop made from an altitude of around 300 feet.

It is air supply that has made the Allied operations in Burma possible. Cut off on the west, north, and east by mountain ranges and with the enemy holding the seaports to the south, the ground forces have had to reply almost entirely on the planes of Eastern Air Command to bring in their supplies and reinforcements and fly out their wounded.—USOWI.

Packers of a Tenth Air Force carrier squadron, Eastern Air Command, attach a parachute to .30 cal. ammunition cases, which will be dropped from U.S. A.A.F. C-47's.

Packing 60 mm. mortar shells that will be dropped to advance elements of the Mars Task Force and the Chinese 1st Army in Burma.

COURAGE WITHOUT SWORDS

By HECTOR BOLITHO, well-known British Author now serving in the R. A. F.

During a war courage becomes the most important of all human qualities. Justice, charity and even honour must sometimes take second place when sword are unsheathed.

I began World War II thinking that courage was the force that made men act valiantly in dangerous circumstances; that it was a brave voice that quickened a man's heart when the chill breath of death was on his face. I used to stand in Britain's Air Ministry, reading the combat reports that came in; flimsy sheets of green paper with their stories written in tired, shaky pencil, by men who had lately conquered death . . . the last enemy. Courage and heroism were one to me then and I did not pause to analyse them.

Brave Lads

I remember Jimmy Ward, the New Zealander, coming back after he had climbed on to the wing of a bomber, to stifle the flames of a burning engine. I remember seeing him the first time, a boy with an innocent face, embarrassed by the V. C. ribbon on his tunic, which was like a small maroon flame. I remember the slow revelation of his character as I came to know him; and the night when he fainted in a London hotel because a petrol lighter leaked and made a little tendril of fire on his finger. The memory of fire near his hands was still horrible to him. The civilian doctor who revived him gave him a note to take back to the medical officer on his Royal Air Force station' but Jimmy Ward must have torn it up He went back to flying and was killed.

I remember a night in the Air Ministry where 18 of us slept in a cellar, with a blue light that shed a deathly pallor over our bunks. I woke to find a man sitting up in his bed, his head in his hands. I heard him sigh.

Next day I learned his story. he had been on one of the early bombing raids over enemy territory and on the way home his aircraft crashed into the sea, 200 miles from land. He had been knocked unconscious and when his senses came back he realised that one of his ankles was broken. The aircraft and the sea around were ablaze with burning petrol.

Two other members of the crew were already in the aircraft's rubber dinghy when he swam alongside. "It's drifting towards the flames," they told him "and we have no paddle!" The pilot found a rope which was fixed to the dinghy and then, as best he could with his broken angle, the swam against the tide, keeping the craft away from the flames until they died down.

Cockney Story

The pilot became my friend and at night in London, when hell rained down from the skies, we would walk out of the Air Ministry to teach ourselves that fear was our enemy to be conquered. After the most terrible night of all, when the Thames ran scarlet from the reflections of the flames on its banks, we went into a pub in Covent Garden where the market porters drink their morning pints.

A Cockney and his wife came in. The man, a little chap with a wizened face under a crushed old cap, told me their story. The night before when the bombs began to fall he had taken his wife to their daughter's house because she was alone. "We stayed with her all night and when we went back to our own house this morning it was gone," he said. "Not a stick of it standing, so I've brought my missus along here to be warm while I go to work."

The pilot was silent, but on the way back to the Air Ministry he spoke. "That has helped me to make up my mind," he said. "I began the war because it was an adventure. Now I am going back to fly again because of those two people." The milk of adolescent adventure had become the acid of a man's revenge.

I recall another story. Late in June 1944. I was summoned to Coastal Command headquarters to read the citation of Flight Lieutenant D.E. Hornell, the Canadian pilot who was given a posthumous Victoria Cross. On the afternoon of June 24 he was flying a Catalina north of the Shetlands, searching for U-boats.

Saga Of Sea

Coastal Command pilots sometimes fly seven or eight hundred hours over the monotony of the sea without finding a U-boat, but they must be constantly alert through all this drugery. Hornell had been flying ten and a half hours when his crew saw a surfaced U-boat five miles away. Hornell flew in to attack but the U-boat opened fire when they were three or four miles way. Reducing the range to 1,200 yards Hornell enabled his front gunner to begin firing, but one of the guns jammed and the aircraft was left to defend itself with only the port gun..

Hornell flew on, at the mercy of ntense and accurate fire,, with hisi starboard engine on fire, and his starboard wing in flames. At any moment the flames might spread to the petrol. tanks. But with "fine contempt of danger" Hornell brought the aircraft down to 50 feet above the water and dropped his depth charges. The bows of the U-boat lifted, then it sank back and disappeared.

Hornell ditched the burning aircraft, so skilfully that no one was injured. But one of the dinghies burst as they were launching it from the burning fuselage and the other was not big enough to hold all eight members of the crew. Some of them had to remain in the water, so they took turns in sliding overboard and hanging on to the side.

It was 11 o'clock before an aircraft found them. Three miles away the aircrew saw about 40 Germans in the water, some dead and some alive Hornell had killed the U-boat

The aircraft stayed with the dinghy all night. The sea and wind were so cold that two of the Canadians died. Then another aircraft arrived and dropped a lifeboat which fell 500 yards down wind. The men in the dinghy were too weak to struggle to reach it. Hornell wanted to strip and swim to it but the others held him back. A little time after this he lost his sight. Next morning a surface vessel picked up the survivors but Hornell was still blind, and so exhausted that he died before the launch reached Ireland.

Two Other Enemies

Each of these is the record of a brave act. But all these men used their courage to face *Death*, the last enemy. For those who do not die there are two more enemies standing in their path, more sombre than *Death*, to be conquered by courage. The two figures are *Despair* and *Disillusionment*, and to defeat them squeezes the last drop of courage out of a man: more than he needs to vanquish *Death*.

Yet the holy essence that we call courage seems to succour heroes as they come to these two last enemies: as they conquer them and live on.

The proof lies before me as I write. Imagine a big, pleasant park on the edge of an English country town. Between two buildings I can see about 50 maimed men, hobbling on crutches, walking with the unnatural erectness of men sheathed in plaster, or with their broken arms in cradles which keep their hands at a perpetual salute.

An hour ago I was with them in the gymnasium. On the balcony were the "Leg" cases, being drilled by a sergeant who made the patients sing "Jingle Bells" as they hung heavy chains to their thin, weak ankles, lifting them up and down, up and down, to the tune of the jangling links. And when they stood up and exercised their new artificial limbs and maimed legs in a goose-step, up and down the balcony, they sang Deutschland Uber Alles, much to the surprise of the little Pole who shrugged his shoulders and said. "The English sense of humour is fantastic I do not understand."

Greater Than Will Power

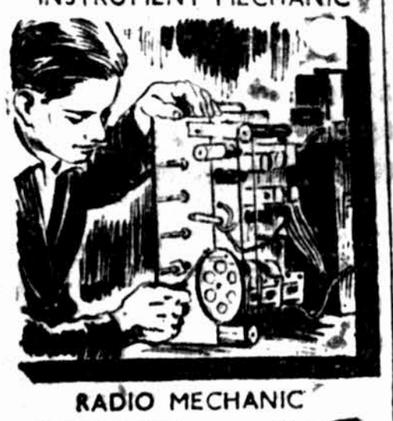
There was no sign of distress or despair on the 20 faces.

One was that of the last Eagle Squadron pilot with the R.A.F., Jimmy Nelson, who learned to fly when he was studying at Denver

(Continued on Page 15)

★ IT IS THE FUTURE YOU MUST THINK ABOUT!

INSTRUMENT MECHANIC



RADIO MECHANIC

DRAUGHTSMAN

SURVEYOR

What you do now will influence your future life. It can make all the difference between continued unskilled toil for a low salary and creative technical jobs with the assurance of an ever-increasing income.

If you have passed or studied upto the Matriculation or an equivalent standard, you can equip yourself for a lucrative career. Here are four trades which will be in great demand after the war. You can qualify now for a well-paid job and a bright future in the new India of tomorrow.

★ You will get free training under expert instructors.
★ You will start earning from the day you join.
★ Your employment with the Defence Services will increase your experience and skill.
★ After the war you will be qualified for a well-paid technical job in industry.

PAY	While under training. (*Enrolled trainees*)	After training. (*On posting to Defence Services*)
Instrument Mechanic	(a) Rs. 59-4-0 p.m. (b) .. 44-4-0 p.m.	Rs. 63-0-0 to Rs. 94-14-0 p.m.
Radio Mechanic	(a) .. 59-4-0 p.m. (b) .. 44-4-0 p.m.	.. 63-0-0 to .. 94-14-0 p.m.
Draughtsman	.. 63-0-0 p.m.	.. 78-0-0 to .. 123- 0-0 p.m.
Surveyor	.. 63-0-0 p.m.	.. 78-0-0 to .. 123- 0-0 p.m.

(a) If age at the time of enrolment is between 17½ to 30 years.
(b) If age at the time of enrolment is between 17 to 17½ years— for the first six months of training thereafter as in (a).

Unenrolled Matriculate trainees while under training will get Rs. 45/- p.m. and non-matriculate trainees from Rs. 24/- to Rs. 26/- p.m. in all the above trades.

Besides pay, enrolled trainees will also be entitled to *FREE* board and lodging, *FREE* medical attention, *FREE* uniform and clothing and numerous other concessions.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS. *Draughtsmen and Surveyors.* Candidates should normally be Matriculates; if non-matriculates, should be well educated and capable of assimilating training in these trades.

Instrument Mechanics and Radio Mechanics. Matriculates, equivalent or 9/10 Jamaat men capable of passing an Army educational test based on the matriculation standard.

AGE. *Draughtsmen and Surveyors.* Matriculates 16½ to 30 years. Non-matriculates: 17½ to 30 years.

Instrument Mechanics and Radio Mechanics. 17 to 30 years.

PHYSICAL STANDARDS. Candidates must conform to certain prescribed standards and be fit in all respects.

AAA 1086

WRITE NOW for the prospectus which gives the fullest details to:—

The Provincial Publicity and Recruiting Officer Technical Training Scheme, C/o Bombay National Service Labour Tribunal, Hassan Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

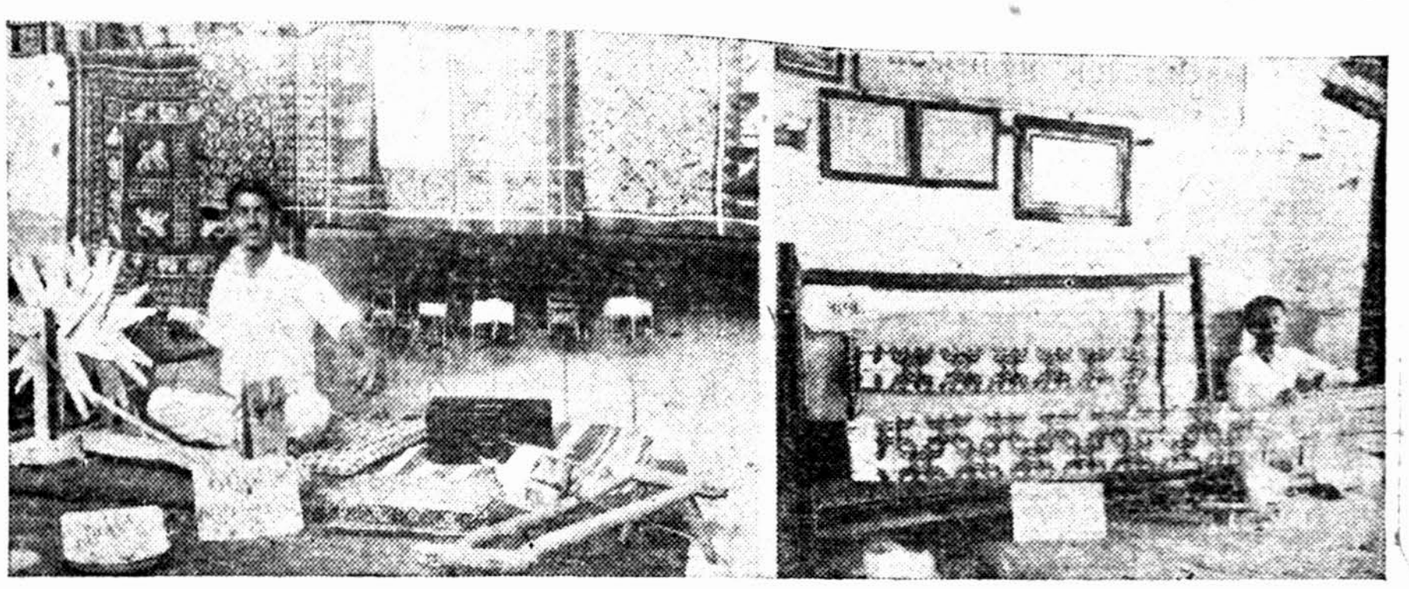
PLANNING AND OUR HANDICRAFTS

The Patola Industry Of Patan

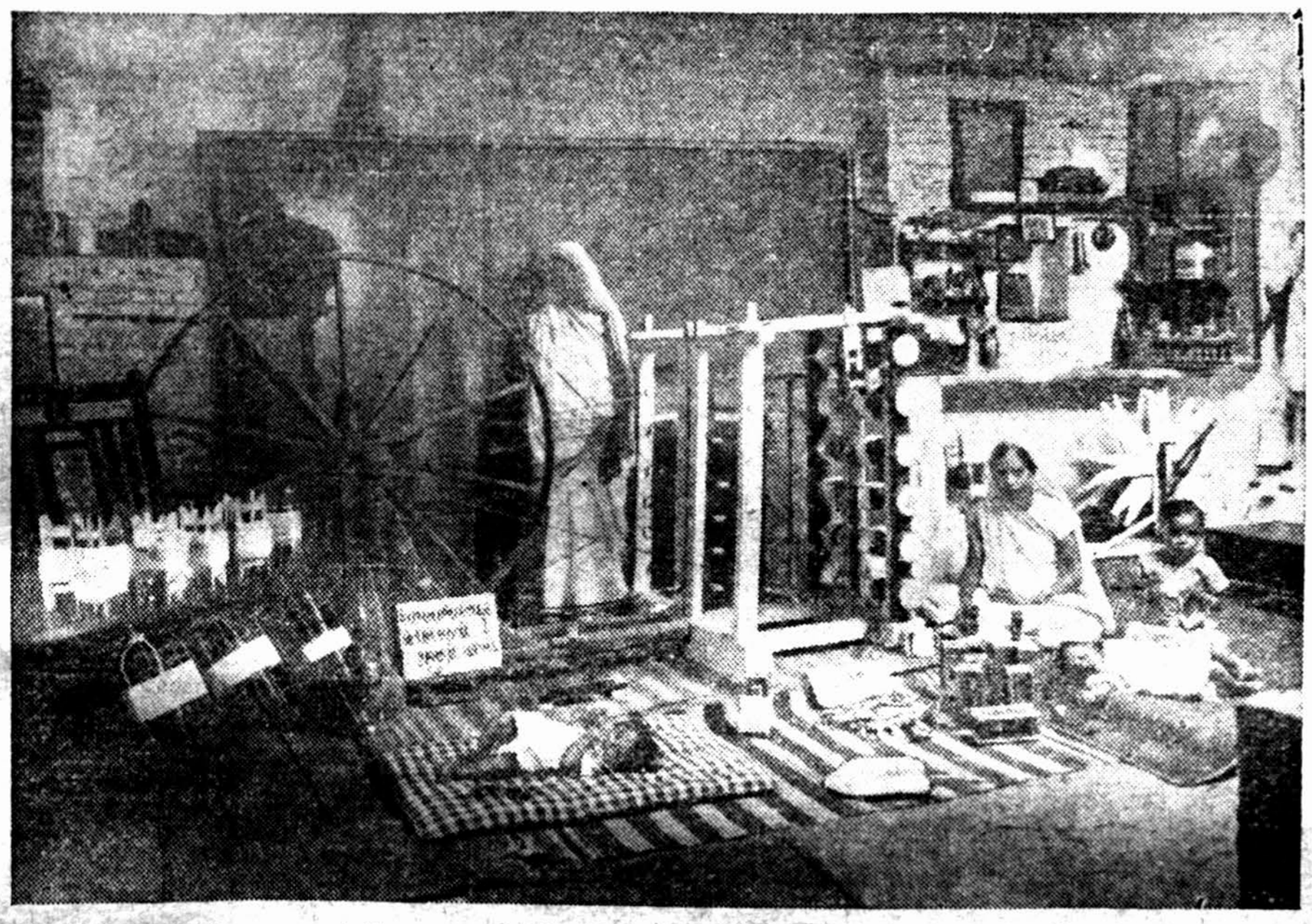
By M. H. SHAH

There are two industrial systems advocated for the future development of India: Centralised production on large scale basis, and decentralised production resting upon small industrial units. There is no doubt that a chain of flourishing handicrafts will go a long way in improving the condition of the rural masses.

The Bombay Plan well recognises the place of our handicrafts in our future planned economy. However it is equally certain that only those handicrafts will survive the products of which will (1) not compete with the machine made goods or (2) require such expert skill that would come forth only from highly skilled human labour and not from the machine.



The bobbins being filled. On the wall behind the worker are seen some patola designs. (Right) The actual weaving process.



The ancient handloom specially prepared for Patola manufacture. It spins 12 threads at a time.

India has been traditionally famous for its handicrafts. Some of these handicrafts originated, grew and flourished on Royal Patronage while others were the result of attempts made by the masses to satisfy their own needs. The Mughal and the Gurjar kings have been known for their patronage of such handicrafts.

Interesting History

It was in the time of King Kumarpal, the successor of the well known King Sidhraj of Gujarat, that Anhilwad-modern Patan—situated in Baroda State, became the centre of the things novel and artistic. Even the relics of these tell us of the glory that was Patan's. One of these glories is the manufacture of Patolas, which became a favourite apparel, not only in India but right upto Java.

The origin of this handicraft is wrapped in interesting history.

As the legend runs, one of King Kumarpal's the many fancies was to put on a new silk apparel daily while going for worship. Once he while having dressed himself accordingly and on his way to the temple, met a friend of his who came from Mungi Pattan. Marking the King's apparel, he said "My Royal Friend, what you have put on is not holy. You cannot worship God dressed in such an unholy garment.'

'How is it unholy' asked the King.

'I shall tell you that. This Patola and many others of the type are woven in the country where I stay and it is the order of the King of that country, that every new Patola that is woven should be given to him for a day's use. Then only it can be exported. So the Patola that you have put on has been used by the King of my country and as such is unholy.'

Kumarpal looked astounded but he was a man of action. He invited the weavers of these Patolas and offered many tempting concessions. Seven hundred weavers left Mungi Pattan and settled in Patan. Day after day and month after month, they were encouraged by the Royal Patronage. Since then Patola has become the favourite apparel of well to-do classes. Even ordinary people used to go in for Patola on marriage occasions. Nagirs and Anavils use Patola for many simpler occasions, even while going for social calls. Be it noted here that Patola is essentially a garment for women, and it is women who use it most. However Royal King's have strange fancies and hence the practice of putting on Patola among the Kings of ancient Gujarat and of Java.

The main skill of the Patola weavers lie in the fact that both sides of Patola—upper as well as down—make no difference in appearance. Unlike other cloth, look at a patola from any side and you will find the same design and colour. The secret of this is that patola colours and designs are not those printed on cloth but threads of different colours are woven into different patterns. There are about seven of them and they can be woven into any number of colours. The price of different kinds of patolas range between Rs. 300 and Rs. 350 according to the design and size of the patola at present. However in normal times the cost is somewhere about Rs. 100 to 150

Three Points

Three points deserve special note in the manufacture of Patola. First the attractiveness of varied designs which are prepared by an elaborate process of knotting and alternate dipping of the knotted and unknotted portions of the warp and the weft. The designs are so woven and the colours so lasting that no parallel of the same has yet been produced by the machine. Secondly the colours used are all prepared from vegetables. Thirdly the processes are so elaborate that manufacture of one Patola takes several months

The cheap supply of various attractive designs in women's saries has almost ruined this industry. which was once in a very flourishing condition. Of course, the products of this industry were never within the reach of the middle class or ordinary consumers, but the patronage of the court and of aristocracy was sufficient to keep it flourishing, but the court and the aristocracy are now increasingly attracted by multi-coloured mill products and the patola industry is now almost ruined. The best evidence of this is that most of the patola weavers have given up this industry and only 1 to 2 families now keep the industry alive in Patan.

Patola industry requires highly skilled traditionally trained labour. Machine cannot handle it. At the same time the art and the skill embodied in this industry is admirable and deserve all encouragement. In its programme of Reconstruction Planning the Government of Baroda should include revival and development of this industry as one of the planned cottage industries.

REWARD RS. 2,000
EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD
HAIR-KILL-LOTION

No need of shaving beard.

Remove your hair from face permanently for ever.

To shave Beard daily is a troublesome task. Throw away your razors and use our HAIR-KILL-LOTION which permanently removes the hair for life. Your hair will never grow again in life. It kills the thickest hair-growth and completely extracts the hair roots, leaves the skin delicate, velvety and smooth as a child's. It can be used on face, legs, arms and other delicate private parts of the body. It has no harmful effects. Causes no irritation It does not spoil the complexion, and is not at all harmful to the skin and will not be cause of any ailments in future. This lotion will not darken the part of the face to which it has been applied. It has been tested and approved by thousands and thousands in HOLLYWOOD and is now available in India. War Price Rs. 3-12 only. packing and postage free. Limited Stock Order to-day.

NOTE: A cash Reward of Rs. 2,000 would be awarded to anyone who proves it otherwise.

WHITEWAY CHEMICAL WORKS
P. B. 320, LAHORE.

POTTERY MACHINES
MAKERS
KUSUM ENGINEERING CO. LD.
25, SWALLOW LANE CALCUTTA

SUPOLI CHEMICAL WORKS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

FRANCE'S NEW FOREIGN POLICY

AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH GEORGES BIDAULT, SECRETARY OF STATE

By MADELEINE JACOB (in "Free World")

Today I had the deeply moving experience of stepping across the threshold of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after so many years-years during which, rather than see it soiled by the presence of the enemy, we French had avoided it altogether. I was received again in that sumptuous office where I had interviewed other Foreign Ministers of France.

This one is much more to us than "Monsieur le Ministre." He is different, much more and much better than the traditional French Minister. He is one of the most exalted figures of the Resistance-the man who was called upon to direct throughout the whole of France that silent and hazardous struggle to which at least in part we owe our reconquered liberty.

It is cold in Paris, even in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Gone are those days when the Minister received you seated at his vast work table. M. Bidault received me in his overcoat, and talked to me at the corner of a great fireplace in which several logs were burning. There was no solemnity about it; the tone was that of a quiet conversation.

"This New Year's day not only finds the French Government reinstalled in its capital," he said, "it also finds it firmly resolved to fulfil its duties and obligations. New Year's resolutions? Well, among others, the resolve that Conferences of Three shall cease. It is difficult for us to admit that France should, if I may say, be placed in the basket of negligible quantities."

He said it lightly; all the same it expressed what every Frenchman feels.

"Americans," he continued, "should understand that we have become very sensitive as a result of all that has happened to us. We are no longer riding the crest. French nerves are on edge. Their reactions are those of a convalescent. Perhaps some in America judge that there are so many collaborators and unworthy people among us that a little more modesty would be in place. What a mistake! It is just because there have been unworthy Frenchmen that we feel the *more intransigent* and the more proud."

There was a moment of silence. One senses that Georges Bidault is painfully moved by a thought that is unberable to him and to the overwhelming majority of French people.

"As for foreign affairs," he said at last, "it happens that up to the present time we have not been invited to talk too much about it. We are in the midst of examining the Dumbarton Oaks plan. As I said in opening the sessions of the Committee which is meeting here in the Salon de l'Horloge under the presidency of M. Paul Boncour to study the Dumbarton plan, we must think courageously and honestly about the security of our country, of Europe and of the world, if justice is to be revived.

"On this subject, less than on any other, should realism be set against ideals. To be realist is to admit that the duty of maintaining security must be in the hands of those who have the means to assure it. They in combining army, fleet and powerful aviation forces, foresee the functioning of the mechanism of these forces against the danger of war. To be realists is also to foresee a method by which the legal dispositions which will govern this security mechanism shall not create the risk of interfering with its functioning.

International Cooperation

"The whole world, all nations of goodwill, must be associated in maintaining the peace. But if a definite threat develops and measures must be taken to overcome it, how shall the necessary decisions be made? Evidently by a vote of all the associated nations. But is it desirable, is it logical, that in this vote nations the farthest removed from the danger under consideration, and those, on the other hand, whose military and economic contribution is the least, should have exactly the same voice in the Council as those nations directly exposed, and those whose resources make them pre-eminently responsible for security? I do not think so. That's what I want to say in expressing a warning against the arithmetic of weakness and the geometry of distances in relation to danger."

After a moment of thought M. Bidault added "What we are trying for is universal system. In order to obtain it we must not fall into the trap of certain terminologies. We do not want blocs." No principle of separation must govern the organization of Europe, and there is here not only a question of words but also a question of spirit. The bloc suggests the idea of an original organization which is sufficient to itself but which is susceptible of bringing about a policy of separateness.

"Now, it is obvious that just as the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent regarding the region bordering on her territory, we likewise must regard as of primary importance to us those regions which lie next to us. This doesn't mean that we should have nothing to say on matters far removed from us, but that we ought also and especially to think about those that are close to us. It comes down to saying that a spirit of solidarity must prevail, able to take into account, if it is to be effective, the fact of geography.

"It is we who are on the Rhine, where we have the right to do certain things that are important to us and to the world. No separate action certainly, but let us not forget that this is a matter of taking a measure for public safety in which there is risk of losing sight of the fact that we cannot roll on wheels toward the west. For us the Rhine is always there. Always a source of worry. It is essential that this eternal worry be ended forever. The question of the left bank of the Rhine is raised. The territories which compose it-and one must add to them the Ruhr-will no longer be governed militarily, economically, administratively, by Berlin.

"What regime shall prevail in these regions? It is because of the necessity of reaching an accord on this point with the Allies and because of the uncertainty regarding the disposition of the Rhineland populations that it is impossible for me to give precise details. From today, in any case, France, the first in danger and periodically invaded, lays claim with determination to a share of authority proportionate to the risk she runs. We will protect ourselves with our own means in agreement with our Allies. They cannot ignore the fact that in no case will anything be done by us except in strict conformity to that public law to which France will always remain faithful, according to the commandment of her Christian and humanist tradition which has inspired her whole history.

"We do not wish for a peace of vengeance. We wish for a peace of justice. Justice means the protection of the innocent and the punishment of the guilty. When the same guilty one hurls himself at regular intervals on the same victim he is a repeater and justice demands that all measures be taken in order that the victim may in future be forearmed and that the aggressor once and for all shall be restrained.

"It goes without saying that we do not for a moment propose to take decisions separately from the others in this secular quarrel which has already caused the flow of so much blood and tears.

Effective Action For Peace

"We want a world organization effectively capable of maintaining peace. In order to arrive at it, France on the morrow of disaster and of her resurrection, lays claim, according to what is the hope of many peoples and her own imperative destiny, to her full place in the midst of the nations charged with guiding the new world. We have the habit of expressing ourselves in universal terms. Rendered attentive by such a succession of trials to our own interest, so often neglected, we abdicate nothing of that mission with which we feel ourselves charged from the earliest times to the furthest future. The absence of France from the world counsels would not only be intolerable to Frenchmen, we believe profoundly that her voice is necessary to the peace and that it is to the interest of all that she shall make herself heard. Moreover we know that this voice is awaited and that it will be heard."

"Would you tell me about your trip to Russia, Monsieur le Ministre? What impressions did you bring back with you?" I asked.

"The impression of a territory almost limitless in extent, of ruins among which a people made a stiff stand for victory. Her elite are clear in their ideas and strong in their will and all present an astonishing spectacle of devotion, of discipline, and of determination to work unceasingly. My impression is excellent. No one there reacts badly to the sacrifices which have been imposed. In the midst of this ravaged country the factories have been put back to work again and are producing for the war."

"Is the Polish question the important one?"

"It appears that effectively this matter is one of primary importance. Especially from the Russian point of view. We are in accord on the principle of the Curzon line, with, for Poland, a compensation on the Baltic and the line of the Oder. France can play a role in the construction of an independent Poland, friendly to Russia."

"What impression do you have of Stalin himself?"

M. Bidault reflected and then said, "He is of the calibre of the leaders of peoples. He has the talent of great leaders."

"You who have been present at meetings of General de Gaulle and Stalin, two men so profoundly different one from the other on so many points, won't you tell us how were their contacts?"

"They are two men who each one surveys from a very high level the questions with which they deal and the world itself in which we live."

At the door of his office M. Bidault continued to speak to us of this world, violent, hard, painful. But if we have a little hope that we may soon know the happiness of living, a more true liberty, a more precise justice and the will to rebuild, this will suffice to keep alive in us what is greater than happiness, the pride of living.

"Well done, the Navy!"

Many is the time we have heard these familiar words since 1939. They apply to all officers and men of the Navies of the United Nations in the greatest sea war the world has ever known. Have you not considered that they may equally apply to you if you obtain a commission in the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve?

R·I·N

India's Navy

Details can be obtained from the Secretary of your nearest Selection Board, your District Magistrate, Commissioner of Police, or Recruiting Office, or D. A. A. G (Rtg) at

Assaye Buildings,
Colaba, Bombay.

A proud appointment in itself, a commission in the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve also has many additional advantages. For example, there is no doubt that the training and subsequent experience gained while serving in the R. I. N. will provide many men with extremely fine qualifications for a successful career in civil life. Also, Government are keeping vacant a large number of posts under their control. These posts will later be filled by men who have served with India's Forces. Vast plans are now being made to enable candidates from the Services to undergo special training at Government expense, in selected trades and professions. Those youths who give up their University studies to join the Services are entitled to valuable post-war educational concessions whereby they may continue their studies after the war. Actual details may be obtained from Universities.

AAA 51

VETO ISSUE, GREAT STUMBLING BLOCK?

MOSCOW REJECTS COMPROMISE

No Concession To Small Powers' Claim—"Yalta Formula Toughened"

"Chance Of Speedy Emergence Of Conference From Bogged-Down State Disappears"

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2 (REUTER): THE LONG-AWAITED REPLY FROM MOSCOW ON THE DISPUTE OF THE GREAT NATIONS' VETO RECEIVED OVERNIGHT, STANDS FIRMLY ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE FULL VETO RIGHT BY THE GREAT POWERS, REUTER LEARNS AUTHORITATIVELY. SO FAR FROM MAKING ANY CONCESSION TO THE SMALL POWERS' CLAIM, IT REPRESENTS A TOUGHENING OF THE YALTA FORMULA.

The reply came as a disappointment to the Big Five meeting. After two hours' conference, the five leaders arranged to meet today and, thereafter daily, or even twice daily, to clear up controversies and speed up the completion of the Conference.

MOSCOW REJECTS COMPROMISE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2 (Reuter): Moscow has rejected any compromise on the controversial issue of the Great Powers' veto, and is even in favour of making it more strict, cables Stanley Burch, Reuter's news editor for America.

Russia is not prepared even to allow the Security Council to consider and investigate future international dispute without a single big Power being able to veto it (there is no opposition to veto over actual enforcement of action).

REPLY SENT TO MEETING

This, it is authoritatively understood, is the gist of the Russian reply which was presented to a two-hour meeting of the Big Five late on Friday night.

It dashes to ground the hopes that the Soviet Government would finally agree to some concession on the Veto Question, and thus placate to an extent the Small and the Middle Powers, who have been so outspoken on the matter.

A GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT

It is understood that the Russian refusal came as a considerable disappointment to the British Ambassador to the United States (Lord Halifax, the United States State Secretary, Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, and the Chinese and the French leaders.

Any chance of a speedy emergence of the Conference from its present bogged down state has now disappeared.

The tired leaders who broke up Friday night's meeting to study the Russian reply were meeting again this morning to thrash out the difficulty.

CHALLENGING FIGHT.

The Russian unwillingness to yield an inch on the Veto Question is a major disappointment to most of the United Nations' Delegations, whose discussions have been severely handicapped sometimes by this overriding central controversy, in which the small nations, led by the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Dr. Herbert Evatt, have put up a challenging fight.

Many delegates are pungently pointing out that if the world organisation and Veto were now operating, no action would have been possible in Syria, because the French would automatically have vetoed the whole matter.

COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2. (U.P.A.).

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, chairman of the Economic and Social Co-operation Committee, to-day announced that his committee has recommended the creation of a special commission for the promotion of human rights. He characterized this as one of the most important recommendations acted upon by his Committee.

His Committee has also approved the following pledge to be embodied in the section dealing with economic and social co-operation:—

"All members pledge to take joint and separate action in co-operation with this organization for achieving these purposes."

The pledge was adopted by 34 votes to 1 after the Soviet Delegation's intervention between the United States and Australia. The United States wanted to soften the phrase "take action" to "undertake to co-operate to take action."

The Committee also decided that the Economic and Social Council should consist of non-experts as well as experts.

U. S. TO AVOID OFFENDING RUSSIA?

WASHINGTON, June 1. (U.P.A.): Four Congressmen to-day reported that Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew said that the United States was "leaning over backward to avoid offending Russia."

FRENCH VERSION OF LEVANT TROUBLE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1. (U.P.A.): It is understood that the French delegation twice sought American support for the French effort to exempt bi-lateral treaties, such as the Franco-Russian pact, from review by the international organisation but that the Americans are reported to have said that in view of the Levant situation, this was hardly the time for France to seek special favours.

The French insist that the trouble in the Levant was started by two hundred uniformed, Palestine Moslems marching with swastika flags through Beirut on May 10th, carrying a portrait of the ex-Grand Mufti and stoning a convent.

Meanwhile, a French spokesman commenting on the crisis, said, "We want no more than Britain has in Iraq, Egypt and Palestine. The United States has a base in independent Cuba. Britain has troops in Egypt to protect the Suez Canal."

SOVIET ADVOCATES PEACEFUL END TO LEVANT CONFLICT

LONDON, June 2. (U.P.A.): Radio Moscow announced that the Soviet Government has sent notes to the French, British, United States and Chinese governments stating that the "Soviet Government considers that timely measures must be taken to end the military action in Syria and Lebanon and settle the conflict by peaceful means."

FRANCE READY FOR SETTLEMENT

PARIS, JUNE 2. (REUTER): FRANCE IS READY FOR NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT COVERING THE WHOLE EASTERN ARAB WORLD, NOT ONLY SYRIA AND THE LEBANON.

This declaration was made, by Gen. De Gaulle at a Press Conference here to-day, during which he accused "numerous British agents" in the Levant of stirring up anti-French agitation, the Syrian police of attacking French posts with British weapons, and Britain of keeping 600,000 troops in the Levant while the French withdrew their troops to the western desert, leaving only about 5,000 men in the area.

Churchill Not To Be Opposed In General Election?-

LONDON, June 2. (Reuter): The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, may be the first man to be returned to the new British Parliament—and before the General Election takes place, cables E. Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

It now seems almost certain that Mr. Churchill will not be opposed at his Constituency of Woodford, and if this proves the case, he virtually will be a member of the New Parliament on June 25—nomination day—with the General Election still a fortnight off.

MADRAS, June 1 (A P I). The Government have directed that the term of office of the Councillors and Aldermen of the Corporation of Madras which expires on November 1, 1945, shall extend to another year upto Novemb er 1, 1946.

BRITISH TROOPS TAKE OVER CONTROL OF LEVANT

President Shoukry Says "Syrian Govt. Would Not Give Up One Millimeter Of Their Rights"

DEMONSTRATION AT BEYROUT

BEYROUT, June 2. (U. P. A.): British troops today took over control of all points in the Levant.

French troops throughout the country have been confined to their barracks, which are surrounded by tanks ready for action if there is any provocation.

Vice-Admiral Tenant, British commander in the Levant and Eastern Mediterranean, arrived today at Beyrouth or talks with General Paget, British Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East. Several British warships are at Beyrout.

It is reported that Syrian President Shoukry El Kuwaitley has asked dent Shukry El Kuwaitley has asked Gen. Paget to include French delegate Olive Roget on the war criminals list; and also informed British authorities that the Levant States will no longer tolerate the presence of any Frenchmen.

BEYROUT, June 2. (U.P.A.): A demonstration ten thousand strong marched across Beyrout to-day and stopped at the Presidential residence, where the President, Shoukry El Kuwaitley, told the demonstrators that the Syrian Government would not sign any treaties under duress nor "give up one millimeter of our rights".

No incidents have been reported in the Levant during the past 24 hours.

The general strike in the Labanon will end on Sunday, it was announced.

FEAR OF FRENCH "LOSING ALL FACE WITH ARABS"

PARIS, June 2 (U.P.A.): General Charles de Gaulle was closeted throughout the morning with the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Consultative Assembly which, it is authoritatively understood, informed De Gaulle that they fear the BRITISH OCCUPATION OF DAMASCUS WAS PLANNED IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE FRENCH WILL LOSE ALL FACE WITH THE ARABS, in which case it will be impossible to maintain French influence in the Near East.

The French would be forced to leave, thus leaving the British a free hand in Syria and the Lebanon with control of all oil-deposits.

SOVIET APPEAL TO POWERS TO LIQUIDATE SYRIAN CONFLICT

In a special appeal to France, Britain and America the Soviet Foreign Commissariat points out that events in Syria and Lebanon are contrary to the spirit of decision taken at Dumbarton Oaks and to the aims of the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations convened to create an organisation for securing peace and security among nations. For these reasons the Soviet Government holds the view that urgent measures must be taken to bring military action in Syria and Lebanon to an end and for the liquidation of the conflict by peaceful methods.

Russian Appeal

MOSCOW, June 2 (Reuter): The following is the text of the statement issued by the Information Bureau of the Soviet Commissariat for Foreign Affairs: "In connection with the conflict, which has arisen between France, on the one part, and Syria and the Lebanon on the other, and which has assumed the form of armed clashes, the Soviet Government has issued a special appeal to the French Government and also to the Governments of Great Britain, the United States and China.

"The Soviet Government had become acquainted from reports to hand that in the territories of Syria and the Lebanon military operations were taking place and that French troops there had clashed with Syrians and Lebanese."

They were having recourse to artillery and mortar fire and also to bombing from air of Damascus, the Capital of Syria. Armed clashes were also taking place in certain other towns of Syria and the Lebanon. The number of killed and wounded was increasing daily.

The situation is being complicated by the fact that the three States mentioned, France, Syria and Lebanon, are members of the United Nations and participating in the conference now proceeding at San Francisco.

The Soviet appeal further points out that events in Syria and Lebanon are contrary to the spirit of decision taken at Dumbarton Oaks and to the aims of the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations convened to create an organisation for securing peace and security among nations. For these reasons the Soviet Government holds the view that urgent measures must be taken to bring military action in Syria and Lebanon to an end and for the liquidation of the conflict by peaceful methods.

The Soviet Government has accordingly made proposals to this effect to the French Provisional Government and also to Governments of Great Britain, United States and China, to whom belongs the initiative in the matter of creation of the post-war organisation of peace and international security."

HEAVY DAMAGE IN DAMASCUS

DAMASCUS, June 2 (Reuter): The damage in Damascus will take months to repair, cables Reuter's special correspondent. The Ghengis Mosque, one of the oldest in the city, was burned down in last night's big fire and there is a lot of external damage to houses and shops.

The correspondent adds: I visited the citadel in the centre of the city. Two or three scores of criminal prisoners were killed by the French shelling. About 150 were injured. When the guards saw the results of the shelling, they opened the prison doors and allowed the remainder of 750 prisoners in the jail to shift for themselves.

During the shelling five Syrian gendarmes were killed and four officers and 32 gendarmes wounded. In addition, there are some hundreds of civilians dead and wounded.

STOP PRESS

WITHDRAWAL OF WARRANT OF ARREST OF MRS. ARUNA ASAF ALI URGED.

NEW DELHI, June 2. (A.P.I.): **A** resolution expressing deep concern over the state of Mr. Asaf Ali's health who is confined in the hospital, and praying for his early recovery was passed this evening at a crowded public meeting held in the "Gandhi Grounds" Maulana Ahmed Saeed, Vice-President, Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind, presided. It demanded of the Government to withdraw the warrant of arrest issued against Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali so that she might be able to serve her ailing husband.

****

Latest Commercial

COTTON (OCTOBER)

New York June 2

Previous Closing	22 64
To-day's Opening	22 66
Difference	+01
To-day's Closing	22 65
Difference	+02

CONSULT HERING & KENT FOR FREE MEDICAL ADVICE

We have opened a "Clinical Department" under the direct supervision of qualified and experienced physicians and surgeons. All persons suffering from loss of vitality and vigour, premature old age, lack of stamina, married and personal hygiene problems, female irregularities and disorders, DEFORMITIES OF THE BUST (sagging, infantile, over developed, etc.). MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS (psychoanalytic and suggestive therapeutics under deep hypnosis), OBESITY. (planned diet, re-educative exercises, electro vibratory massage and hormone vitamin mineral feeding). ALL CONSTITUTIONAL CHRONIC DISEASES WHICH HAVE DEFIED ALL TREATMENTS, etc., can now secure personal individualised treatment and expert guidance. Latest laboratory equipment to facilitate exact diagnosis available. ELECTROTHERAPY (diathermy ultra short wave therapy, electro surgery, deep X-ray therapy, actino therapy, ultra violet and infrared radiations, electric ionisation, etc., etc., with latest modern apparatuses is a SPECIALITY at our CLINIC. Consultations free. Strictest privacy and confidence guaranteed. Consult in person during 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. on any week day. Saturdays 11 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. If you cannot visit us personally, send the full history of your case in detail, (if possible, ask your family physician to send us a detailed report) and a STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE for "diagnosis and suggested treatment" of your case.

Send Rs. 2 (postage 8 as. extra) by Money Order or Postal Order (or by V.P.P. for Rs. 2-10) for a copy of the latest revised and enlarged 3rd edition of "Health and Vitality by Modern Methods." Contains over 450 pages and 200 illustrations. Everything you want to know about hormones, vitamins, rejuvenation, beautifying the bust contour, female disorders, etc., etc., is described in minutest detail in this handbook. Nothing like it ever published before. ASK FOR OUR FREE CIRCULAR DESCRIBING MOST OF OUR OUTSTANDING PRODUCTS

HERING & KENT

Post Box 323 (B.C.H.) Opposite Lloyds Bank. 261/263, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.....Phone No. 24297.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR BOMBAY.
M/S. FAIRDEAL CORPORATION LTD., Lakshmi Building, Sir Phiroze Shah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

RESULTS OF F.E., S.E. & B.E. EXAMS.

The following candidates have passed the F.E., S.E., and B.E. Civil and Mechanical examinations of the University of Bombay held in April 1945:

(I) F.E. (NEW RULES) EXAM.

FIRST CLASS (In Order of Merit): Nos:—212 181 188 38 105 80 27 21 108 152 149 67 113 173 93 142 109 137 208 7 24 116 1 50 96 79 94 196 73 157 61 226.

SECOND CLASS: Nos.:—3 4 6 8 11 15 16 28 32 39 41 44 45 49 51 55 62 68 72 85 90 91 95 100 101 111 114 120 123 125 126 132 141 144 147 148 150 154 151 168 175 176 180 183 192 198 204 213 214 223.

(II) F.E. (OLD RULES) EXAM.

FIRST CLASS (In Order of Merit) Nos.: 236 284 230.

SECOND CLASS: Nos.:—228 229 233 238 277 282 285 286

PASS: Nos.:—240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 250 251 252 253 254 255 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 296 297 298 301 302 303 305 308 309 310 312 313 315 316 317 318 222 323 326 327.

The result of the following candidates has been reserved.—

Numbers:—319 324.

The Scholarships have been awarded as under:—

1 The Kahandas Muncharam Scholarship to No. 113.

2. The award of the Colonel Patric French Scholarship will be made later.

S. E. (CIVIL) EXAM.

FIRST CLASS (In Order of Merit) Nos: 59 19 25 114 132 64 38 31 57 48 12 14 50 4 15 45 108 29 68 6 47 58 22 23 42 9 51 127 3 24 66 115 130.

SECOND CLASS—Nos: 2 5 7 8 10 13 16 17 18 20 21 26 27 28 32 33 34 36 37 39 40 44 46 49 52 54 55 56 65 67 102 103 104 106 107 109 110 116 117 118 120 121 122 124 125 126 128 129 135 138 139 142.

PASS CLASS—Nos: 74 75 76 77 78 80 81 82 83 84 85 87 88 89 92 93 94 95 96 98 99 100 143 145 146 147 149 150 151 152 153 154.

The Scholarships and the Prize have been awarded as under:—

1. The Nusserwanji J. Wadia Scholarship to No. 31.

2. The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Scholarship to No. 59.

3. The Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize to No. 19.

The Results of the following candidates are reserved:—

Numbers: 136 141.

S. E. (MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL EXAM.

FIRST CLASS (In Order of Merit) Nos.: 14 35 3 28 2 34 60 72 15 67 16 57 63 19 26 65 53 62 64 56 17 13 10 9 22 59 66.

SECOND CLASS Nos.: 1 4 8 23 24 25 27 29-31 32 38 55 58 69 76.

PASS—Nos.: 40 41 42 43 45 46 47 48 50 51 52 75 77 78 80 81.

The unsuccessful candidate number 49 is allowed to keep terms for B.E. (Mechanical or (Electrical) Examination:—

Number: 49.

B. E. (CIVIL) EXAM.

FIRST CLASS (In Order of Merit) Nos:—28 15 62 12 9.

SECOND CLASS: Nos:— 1 4 5 8 13 14 16 18 21 23 24 25 26 29 30 31 32 33 36 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 57 59 60 68 73 75 77 78 79 81 85.

PASS CLASS: Nos:—47 48 50 86.

The Medals and Prizes are awarded as under:—

1. The James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize to No. 28.

2. The Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamvala Prize to No. 28.

3. The Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize to No. 15.

4. The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Gold Medal and Prize to No. 28.

5. The G. D. Daftary Gold Medal and Prize to No. 15.

B. E. (MECHANICAL) EXAM.

FIRST CLASS (In Order of Merit) Nos.:—17 11 10 35 14 18 2.

SECOND CLASS: Nos:—1 3 5 8 9 13 15 16 19 23 25 29 31 32 34.

PASS CLASS: Nos:—21 37 39 40 41 42 43 44.

The Scholarship has been awarded as under:—

1. Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship to No. 17.

B. E. (ELECTRICAL) EXAM.

FIRST CLASS (In Order of Merit) Nos.:—20 11 14 5 2.

SECOND CLASS: Nos.:—3 4 7 8 9 10 17 18 19 21 27.

PASS CLASS: Nos:—15 16.

The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Gold Medal has been divided between Nos. 14 and 20 at the B E. (Electrical) Examination.

LONDON June 2. (U. P. I.): Nearly 160 Viceroy's Commissioned Officers of the Indian Forces repatriated from Germany after their release from prison camps refused to sail from Glasgow because they were not given cabins.

No Release Of Italian War Prisoners

British Foreign Office Denies Reports

LONDON, June 1 (Reuter): The British Foreign Office today denied a report that the Allies are to free or repatriate all Italian prisoners of war.

The position is that a decision has been taken by which Allied military authorities in Italy are to release Italian prisoners who were captured on Italian territory before the conclusion of the Italian armistice and who are at present on Italian soil.

The decision does not affect Italian prisoners now in Britain.

Lakshmikantam Murder Accused Bail Plea Rejected

MADRAS, JUNE 1 (A. P. I.): The vacation bench of the Madras High Court consisting of Justices Wadsworth and Clark rejected a bail application moved on behalf of M. K. Thyagaraja Bhagavathar, and N. S. Krishnan, well-known South Indian cinema actors, who were sentenced at the recent High Court sessions to transportation for life on charges of abetment and conspiracy to murder C. N. Lakshmikantam, editor of "Indu Nesan", a Tamil weekly.

Their Lordships posted for hearing, after the summer vacation, the application seeking leave to appeal against their conviction and sentence. Their Lordships ordered a notice to be issued to the Crown in respect of the appeal.

NATIONAL CONDIMENTS

3, HUZURI MULL LANE, CALCUTTA

Wish to appoint Sole Distributor, Stockist for their Ency Brand food preserves for the Province of Bombay.

Firms interested may write giving their Bank reference and full details of their organisation.

ENJOY THE LIFE

We are planning for the New To-morrow
Reserve a bungalow site
IN
DILSHAD

The charming Cosmopolitan Garden City of Delhi.
Over 500 plots already sold
For particulars apply to:

The Housing & General FINANCE LTD.
10, ALIPUR ROAD, DELHI
PHONE 6989

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Vaishakh Vad 8, 2001.
Muslim : Jamadil Akher 21, 1364.
Parsi : Deh 3 1314.
Sunrise : 7-1 a.m. Sunset : 8-13 p.m.
Hightide : 5-46, 18-35.
Lowtide : 11-39, —.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION : An urgent meeting of the Khalsa College students will be held in the College premises to-day, at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM : Mr. S. Krishnamurti will speak, at 11-30 a.m., at Sangham Premises, Telang Road, on "Manmathan Maraivu".

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY : For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, members of the Society will meet to-day at 10 a.m., at Khodadad Circle, Dadar.

VILE PARLE SAHITYA SABHA : Sjt. Ratilal Chhaya a well-known poet of Gujerat will deliver a lecture on "Music and Poetry", to-day, at 9-30 a.m., at Bhagini Samaj Hall, Sarojini Road.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE : Under the auspices of Mandvi 'B' Ward District Congress Committee, Mass-spinning will be performed on the terrace of Azad Bhuvan, to-day, between 8-0 to 9-0 a.m. sharp.

CITIZENSHIP COLLEGE : Prof. N. G. Ranga will address the students of the Citizenship College organised by the All-India Students' Congress, in Khalsa College (Matunga), at 10-30 a.m., to-day (Sunday).

FORT ARYA SAMAJ : Under the auspices of the Fort Arya Samaj, there will be public lectures by Pandit Mahendrachandraji and Pandit Manjunath Shenoy of Karkal, to-day at 9 a.m. at Samaj Hall, Bora Bazar, Fort.

ARYA SAMAJ, MATUNGA : A public lecture will be delivered by Shri Swami Vishudhanandji Saraswati at The Arya Samaj, Matunga (G. I. P.) between 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. Acharya Vibhudevji Shastri will also speak on Satyarth-Prakash.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING : To-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m., at Alexandra Girls' School, Waudby Road, Dastur Bode will deliver a sermon on "Alive in God". At 6-15 p.m Dastur Bode will explain the subject of "There is Eternal Progression."

INDIA'S HOROSCOPE : A meeting of the Bombay Astrological Society will be held to-day, at 5 p.m. (N. S. T.), at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 33-35 Harvey Road, Chowpaty, when Mr. D. C. Amin will speak on "India's Horoscope".

DAIRAT-UL-ADAB : Allama Ahmad Shubaili will read "Short Islamic Stories" written by him at the Monthly Meeting of the Dairat-Ul-Adab (Literary Circle), Bombay on Sunday, the 3-6-1045, at 5-30 p.m., at Rahat Bazar Manzil Mahim.

MASS SPINNING : The Girgaum Congress Committee has organised a Mass Spinning programme at Model Industries School near Jinnah Hall Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day at 9-30 a.m. A spinning class for beginners will also be conducted at same place and time.

Doctor Robbed Whilst Examining Patient

BOMBAY, Saturday.

How a young Hindu Mangalorean boy still in his teens landed himself in the hands of the police was narrated before Mr K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court.

It is alleged that the accused entered the dispensary of Dr Laud, at Shapur Baug, Vithalbhai Patel Road. The Doctor, it is stated was busy examining one of his patients when the accused removed Rs. 75 in Currency notes from a table drawer and vanished

He was however suspected by a passer-by and was arrested.

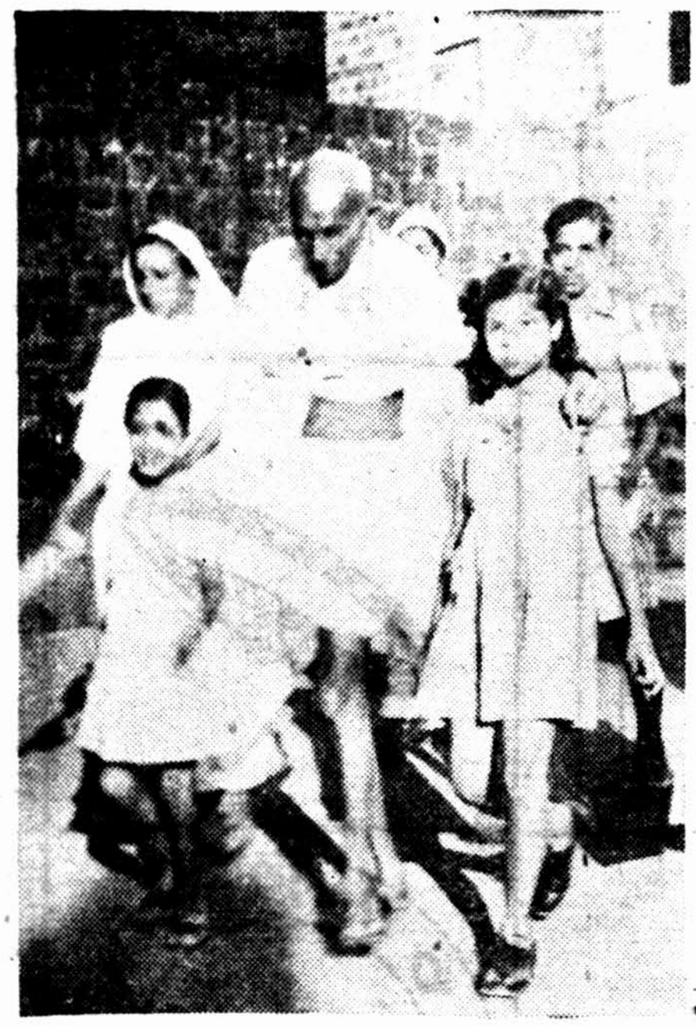
None of the missing money has been recovered still.

He was ordered to be remanded to the Children's Home, Umarkhadi, till June 11, pending police investigations.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, June 3.
BOMBAY—1

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 a.m. News (E) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Light Selection 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Mumtaz Begam 9-30 Two Rare Compositions 10-15 Sitar 11-0 Anand Ranade 11-30 A R Oza 11-45 Bhavgeet 12-0 p.m. Roshanara Begam (Vocal 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Orchestral Music 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 2-30 Children's Half-Hour 4-20 Children's Programme 5-0 Listener's Requests 5-55 Locals 6-0 Avrut-tibuwa Sarnaik 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Matters of the Moment 6-50 A R Oda 7-5 Jaltarang 7-15 Anand Ranade 7-45 Mumtaz Begam 8-0 Kannada Songs 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 Let Us Play You Something 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News Relay 9-45 The Rise of the Middle Class (3) 10-0 "Dido and Aeneas".



Mahatma going out with children for a walk at Mahableshwar.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE

To condemn the brutalities of the French Government and to sympathise with their Arab brethren of Syria, Lebanon and Algeria a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay, under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee of Bombay will be held to-day, at Chota Qabristan, at 10 p.m. (N. S. T.).

Muslim leaders of all shades of opinion will speak.

****

I. P. T. A. SHOW IN AID OF ASHTI-CHIMUR FUND

The Indian People's Theatre will stage a show of "Zubaida" on June 8 in aid of the Ashti-Chimur Fund which has been opened in response to the appeal of Mrs. Anusyaben Kale for conducting the appeal to the Privy Council on behalf of the seven condemned accused. The entire proceeds of the day will be donated to the fund. The show will be held at 9 p.m. at Baliwala Theatre, Grant Road, Friday, June 8 when another Hindustani play "Gaon" will also be staged. Tickets can be had in advance daily from 7 to 9 p.m., at Indian School of Music opposite Opera House.

****

An urgent meeting of the Khalsa College students will be held in the College premises on Sunday, 3rd June 1945 at 4 p.m.

All students are requested to attend in time.

THE men behind the machines are the real soldiers of our industrial progress. Leaders may draw up plans for our economic betterment, but it is the men on the lathes, on the looms and on the turning machines who put those plans into action. We at the **Delhi Cloth Mills** and other associated factories have a regard for our craftsmen and are determined to see that the results of their labour achieve the greatest possible benefit.

To ensure that the goods they manufacture reach you who have need of them, we have opened our own **DCM** Stores in over fifty different places where household necessities are available to you direct from the factory. Today at our DCM Stores you can purchase sarees, shirtings, towels, sheets, furnishings and other fabrics, soap, vinegar and Daurala Sugars and confectionery.

Please leave enough for others!

So great is the demand at our DCM Stores that sometimes supplies are quickly sold out. Therefore, in the interests of others, *please do not buy more than your minimum requirements*, so that others may get what they need, too.

DELHI CLOTH & GENERAL MILLS CO., LTD.
Proprietors of
DCM CHEMICAL WORKS
LYALLPUR COTTON MILLS
DAURALA SUGAR WORKS
DAURALA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
DCM STORES
BARNI SUGAR MILLS

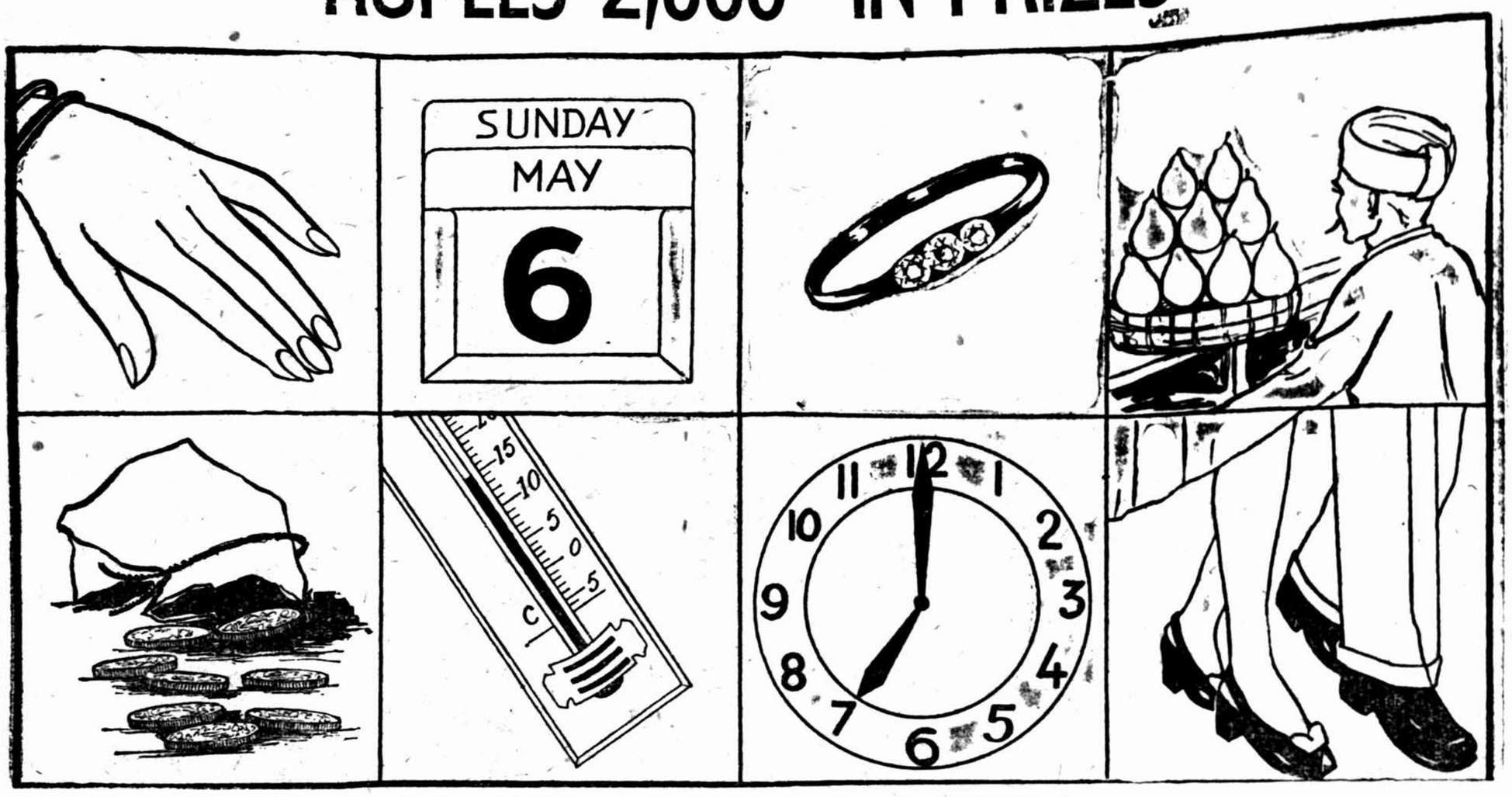
We make chemicals too. We are helping other industries to meet your needs by supplying them with many of the basic chemicals required for processing raw materials.

DCM Stores in most important towns in Northern India
Elsewhere obtainable from the best shops

Copyright: Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd. JWT/DLD

Figures Competition

RUPEES 2,500 IN PRIZES



There are 8 illustrations shown above, each giving indication of a figure. For example, the first illustration of a Hand indicates 5 and the second illustration indicates 6. Similarly, each of the other gives indication of a figure. You have to find out these numbers and arrange them in 4 pairs, each pair to fill the blank spaces on either side of the + (Plus) Sign in the Coupon. The sum (addition) of each pair must be shown in the last column. The grand total of the last column must be 95.

It would not matter if the figures of the pair are entered in either position relative to the + (Plus) Sign. For instance, if you wish to select the pair of 5 and 6, it will not matter if you enter it as 6+5=11 or 5+6=11. IT WILL ALSO NOT MATTER whether this pair is entered in the first blank or in any other blank It does not matter in which order the figures in the last column are entered in the Coupon. If these figures tally with those in the "Correct Solution", which we have safely deposited, you will become eligible for a share in the prize, if not the whole of it, REGARDLESS OF THE ORDER IN WHICH THE FIGURES IN THE LAST COLUMN APPEAR.

You may send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday 6th June, 1945 subject to and observing the following rules:

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon.
2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. Solution of this competition will be accepted on ordinary paper cut approximately to the size of the Coupon.
4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered in any space will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.
9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.
10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay, under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May, 1941.
11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition
12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition This is an express condition of entry.

Competitors can submit as many entries as they like, with entrance fee of Annas 8 for each, written legibly on ordinary paper cut approximately to the size of our coupon.

Address:
Competition Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."
Fort, Bombay.

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY, 6th JUNE, 1945

LICENCE NO. 6 DATED 12TH MAY 1941.

FIGURES COMPETITION	
10 + 16 =	26
17 − 16 =	1
+ =	
+ =	
25 − 12 =	13
+ =	
+ =	
TOTAL	95

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

FIGURES COMPETITION	
10 + 16 =	26
17 − 16 =	1
+ =	
+ =	
25 − 12 =	13
+ =	
+ =	
TOTAL	95

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

FIGURES COMPETITION	
10 + 16 =	26
17 − 16 =	1
+ =	
+ =	
25 − 12 =	13
+ =	
+ =	
TOTAL	95

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

FIGURES COMPETITION	
10 + 16 =	26
17 − 16 =	1
+ =	
+ =	
25 − 12 =	13
+ =	
+ =	
TOTAL	95

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Thou Shalt Not Study!

By "CHRONICLER"

Over a thousand local students were agitated last week over an issue of vital concern to their educational careers. Presumably on pressure from the University authorities, the Principal of the Khalsa College had announced a decision, which would deprive them of their only chance of getting University education. Not a matter to be treated lightly in a country where, as it is, the percentage of literacy is deplorably low and very few can afford to go up for collage education!

The facts are these: When a portion of the Khalsa College premises was commandeered in 1942 by the military authorities (which just shows how much importance our rulers attach to education), the college authorities introduced the system of holding the Arts classes in the morning hours–leaving the lecture rooms free for other courses in the afternoons. This (like many another evil) proved a blessing in disguise, for now at last boys could continue their studies even while retaining their jobs. It was a welcome opportunity for those who, otherwise, would have had to abandon their academic careers to earn a living. Inflation and the rising cost of living had left little margin for middle class parents on which to send their sons to College–unless they were able to pay their way through by "earning while learning." No wonder these morning classes became so popular–646 in First Year Arts, 299 in Inter Arts, 148 and 80 in Junior and Senior B.A., respectively. Out of these, according to statistics collected by Bombay Students Union, 84 per cent in F. Y. Arts and 95 per cent in Inter Arts and B. A. are employed.

But they will have to either lose their jobs and starve while they study or they will have to say good-bye to their chances of getting higher education if the University authorities' insist on changing the morning hours (convenient to office-goers) to some other hours during the day. Have the University big-wigs no imagination to appreciate the position of the poor students?

★

"Earn While You Learn"

It is understood that this decision to abolish morning classes may have been taken by the Senate because some of the Senators believe that morning classes are not conducive to the proper academic atmosphere. This is a blown-out myth and it is surprising to find any serious educationist holding it in 1945. It has its origin in the snobbish aristocratic traditions of the English Universities like Oxford and Cambridge which were meant only for the sons of the leisured class who could afford to pay the high fees and lead a purely "academic" life, cut off from the hurly-burly existence of those who had to earn their living.

In America, the tradition of "working your way through college" is deeply planted. Some of the greatest men in American life–business, literature, arts,–studied in morning or evening colleges, devoting the main part of the day to the task of earning a living. It is not rare to find there some of the most brilliant college students working as janitors or waiters to earn their enough for their fees and their board and lodging.

It is, of course, not the ideal system of education. (The State should relieve the Students, as in U.S.S.R., of the harassing necessity of earning their living.) But the "earn while you learn" system is at least infinitely better than the "University Education only for the rich" system of the British–and of British–dominated India!

Calcutta Mills Closed For Want Of Coal

CALCUTTA, June 2. (U.P.).—Dhakeshwari Cotton Mills No. 1 and 2 and Chittaranjan Cotton Mills in Naryanganj have been closed with effect from May 30 for want of coal.

It is reported that the mills are not expected to resume work before June 18.

This throws out of employment nearly 10,000 workers and further deepens the cloth crisis.

NAVIN'S
Grand Picture

BHARATHARI

3rd

'HOUSE-FULL' WEEK AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Matinee 1-15
Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30.

NEXT SATURDAY

EXCITING-ROMANTIC-DRAMATIC
JANAK'S

Nala Damayanti

Starring:
SHOBHANA-PRITHVIRAJ
Etc.
Direction:
KUMARSEN SAMARTH
Music:
RAMCHANDRA PAL

NEW WEST END

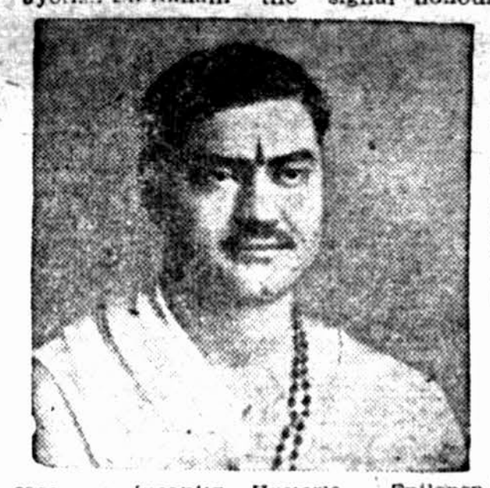
ADVANCE BOOKING FROM MONDAY 4, 6, 1945
Morning 10 to 12 Evening 4 to 6

MIRACULOUS
PREDICTION ON WAR
Made on 3.9.39, the 1st Day of War
HAS NOW BECOME TRUE
THE MIRACLE MAN
with *UNRIVALLED POWER*

INDIA'S GREATEST ASTROLOGER AND TANTRIK-YOGI
HIGHLY APPRECIATED BY HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE SIXTH
RAJ JYOTISHI, JYOTISH-SHIROMANI PANDIT RAMESH CH. BHATTACHARYA, JYOTISHARNAV, M.R.A.S. (London).

of International fame, President of the world-renowned All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society who is well versed in Tantra & Vedic works and whose efficiency had startled the present world swayed under the domination of sceptics and the so-called scientists

A few years ago the learned Panditji was endowed with the title of "Jyotish Shiromani" the signal honour conferred on him in a public meeting by the "All-India Pandit Mahamandall" for his distinctive works & independent researches in Astrology and Astronomy. His power of calculations in Palmistry as well as in Tantrik rites is unprecedented and unrivalled in India



He is the only Astrologer in India who is highly appreciated by HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR GEORGE THE SIXTH for his wonderful calculation and the EIGHTEEN EMINENT RULING CHIEFS OF INDIA honoured him for his marvellous achievements in Astrology and Tantrik rites

It is well-known that the astrological predictions of this great scholar his wonderful methods of redressing the pernicious influence of evil stars his power to bring success in complicated lawsuits and also to cure incurable diseases by the help of Yoga & Tantrik rites (Phthysis; Asthma; Piles, Difficult cases of Insanity, Hysteria, Epilepsy and all kinds of Female Diseases—Sterility, Painful Menstruation, Menorrhagia, etc.) are really uncommon.

Many Ruling Chiefs of India, High Court Judges, Commissioners of Divisions, Advocate-Generals, Nawabs, Rajas, Maharajas, etc. and also many reputed personalities of the world (of England, America, Australia, Africa, China, Japan, Malaya, Singapore, etc.) have given many spontaneous testimonials of the great Pandit's wonderful powers

PERSONS WHO HAVE LOST ALL HOPES ARE STRONGLY ADVISED TO TEST THE POWERS OF PANDITJI

THREE WONDERFUL TALISMANS (Guaranteed)
In case of failure—money refunded

DHANADA KAVACHA OR THE ROTHSCHILD TALISMAN

Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggling. Whenever a wearer thinks of something he gets the result without delay. The goddess Lakshmi always resides at his house and gives him son, vast wealth, long life, all-round prosperity and fame. It will give even a beggar the wealth of a king (as written in Tantra). Price Rs. 7-10. Special and capable of giving immediate effects Rs. 29-11. For all sorts of luck and prosperity every business or family man must keep one.

BAGALAMUKHI KAVACHA

It will help you to overcome your enemies. Through the influence of this Kavacha the wearer gets promotion in services and succeeds in pleasing higher officials. It is very efficacious and unique in any law-suits. This is also a preventive to all sorts of accident or danger. Price Rs. 9-2. Special and capable of giving immediate effects Rs. 34-2. (The Bhowal Kumar winner of the Sensational Bhowal Case wore this Kavacha)

BASHIKARAN (MOHINI) KAVACHA

It helps to create permanent friendship with any of your friends or foes and others through whom your desire may be fulfilled. Price Rs. 11-8. Special and capable of giving immediate effects Rs. 34-2.

ALL-INDIA ASTROLOGICAL & ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY (Regd.)
(Estd. 1907 A. D.)

(The biggest, most reliable & oldest Astrological Society with Magnificent Library in India and the Far East.)

HEAD OFFICE:—105 (B. C.) Grey Street, "Basanta Nivas" (Sri Sri Naabgraha & Kali Temple) Calcutta. Phone B. B. 3685
BRANCH OFFICE:—47, Dharamtola Street, Calcutta. Phone Cal. 5742
LONDON OFFICE:—Mr. M. A. Curtis, 7-A, Westway, Raynes Park

N.B.—All correspondences and remittances to be made direct to the Head Office

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

We suggest Princes, I.C.S., and other Officers and pretty, rich virgins and widows of all religions, castes and Provinces Happy Marriage 7 Beadon Road, Lahore. 3052

MEDICAL ADLETS

Deafness cured Permanently? Guaranteed cure without relapse. Combined treatment. Emerald Pills internally, and 'Rapid Aural Drop.' Full course Rs. 27-13. Money refund or permanent cure. Leucoderma: Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Scientifically admitted "Leucodermine" (regd.) Rs. 25-12 No matter who has failed. Dr. Sherman, Baliabhanga (Faridpur). (8241)

Cobra-Cane Cobra-manured sugarcane cures T. B. all forms within 21 days only Rs. 60. Greenfields (India) Dept. WC/. Pindrai, C. P 3063

K. V. R's Diabetes medicine, most reliable and guaranteed. Injections not necessary. Money refunded, if cure not effected. Ramiah Moyyeru Attili Post, (West Godavari). 7827

Diveto! Powder, specific for Diabetes cures in a short time. Apply for booklet with -/3/- Dr. R. L. Sinha, Reg. Vaid Sevasamiti Hospital, Ganesh Ganj, Lucknow. 7984

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for a leading Advertising Agency in Calcutta having ramifications all over India, special Representatives at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and other industrial centres of Western India to secure orders for newspaper and other modes of advertising. First rate services to advertisers guaranteed. Decent remuneration to deserving men. Smart pushing and influential persons only need apply to Mr. Dey, 106-B, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta. 3404

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get London American degrees Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba Reg Delhi 7963

Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel. Fresh Enrolments D.Com. (I.M.C.), Accountancy, Banking, Secretarial Practice, Shorthand. Charges moderate. (8364)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For sale 80,000 feet acid grade quality steel wire rope, 100 to 110 tons tensile, 2.5/8" circumference in fairly good condition. Offers to Box No. 3506, "Bombay Chronicle."

Kashmir goods, Tweeds, wools, Embroideries, Furs, Silks, Pashminas, Saffron, Honey, Papermachine, woodcarving, Fur toys, Dealers easy terms. Try once Samples -/8/—Kanwar & Co., Srinagar 8264

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for selling our manufactured Pad Locks, Locks for Doors, Lifts, Almirah, Box, Drawers, Iron Safe etc., made of brass and gun metal. Brass Hinges, Fancy Door Handles, Machine Screws etc. Apply to J. K. Bose, (Govt. Contractor) 14/2, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta. (8340)

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation Book at Rs. 4, Fulgaliwala, Ahmed Building, Goloitha, Bombay. (6361)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

To the Shareholders of the Punjab National Bank, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the General Board of Directors of the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD., Lahore have decided to issue 12,500 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100/- each out of the unissued authorized capital of the Bank and to offer the same, in the first instance, to the existing members in the ratio of one new share for every six shares held by them as on 8th May, 1945. (Transfer books of the Bank are closed from 8th to 21st May, 1945 'vide' notice of Ordinary General Meeting already issued). Fractions of a Share to which any member may be entitled will be ignored. These Shares will be fully paid up and will be issued at a premium of Rs. 100/- per share. The amount of Rs. 200/- per share will be payable as follows:—

With application—Rs. 25 per share along with full premium @ Rs. 100/- per share.
On allotment—The Balance of Rs. 75/- per share.

The applications for new shares should reach the Central (Head) Office of the Bank at 47, The Mall, Lahore on or before 15th June, 1945 along with the necessary remittance. Letters of offer and application forms are being posted to the Shareholders and in case of non-receipt, the prescribed application forms can be had from the Central Office of the Bank during Office hours on any working day.

The above offer, if not accepted, in the manner stated above; by any shareholder or his legal representative, shall be deemed to have been declined, and after 15th June, 1945, or on earlier receipt of intimation from any member that he declines to accept the shares offered, the Directors shall have the right to dispose of the shares, not taken up in such manner as they think most beneficial to the Bank.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
YODH RAJ,
General Manager.

N.B.—The consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue under Defence of India Rules 94-A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them. (3505)

LIFE'S A BIG BURDEN—
LOVE—its ONLY SOLACE
SANJIVAN ARTS
SAWAN
SHANTA APTE
(Courtesy: S. A. Concerns)
MOTILAL
6 SIXTH WEEK 6
SUPER
Sat., Sun. Matinee 1 p.m.
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Booking 9 to 12 & 4 to 6
An Evergreen Release

HE WORSHIPPED GOD & NOT MEMON
FAMOUS FILMS'
PHOOL
A Shiraz Production
6TH WEEK
ROXY
Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 & 3-30 to 6
An India F. C. Release

CITY MARKETS

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY June 2.

The Bullion market was fairly steady on sustained demand. It was generally anticipated with the end of the war in Europe general price will be downward as in due course we will have larger arrivals of both Gold and Silver. But this hope is not realised as controls are likely to continue and the purchasing power will be fully maintained as long as there is no contraction in paper currency. Moreover the forward trading is so designed is to favour bulls who are earning huge profits in way of budlies every week. The Government is not interested in the price question as sales of Gold and Silver are intended to check inflation.

Forward Gold opened today at Rs 74/4 and advanced to Rs 74/8 under moderate buying. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs 74/13. Forward Silver opened today at Rs 131/8 and improved to Rs 132. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs 132/4 and tone was steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY June 2.

The local cotton market was queitly steady today with a restricted turnover July opened at Rs 411/8 and improved to Rs 412/8 under scattered buying but reacted to Rs 411/4 and steadied at Rs 411/8

The present inaction of the market mainly due to uncertain attitude of professional buyers and of it will be advisable to have little interest in the market pending fresh developments. Silent waters often run deep and there must be great meaning in the present dullness. Neither bears nor bulls have courage to take a definite stand and those who have long or short interest are not inclined to increase their risks.

Later on there was a marked absence of any important business. The market closed at 3 p m as under:

I C C July	411	4	0
I C C Sept.	424	5	0

HIGH LOW COTTON PRICES
BOMBAY, June 1.

I.C.C. July Highest 411-1/2, Lowest 409-3/4 Closing at 6 p.m. 411-1/2

I.C.C. Sept. Highest 424-3/4, Lowest 423, Closing at 6 p.m. 424-3/4.

Karachi 4F July Highest 42/5/9 Lowest 42/0/6. Closing at 6 p.m 42/3/9.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK June 1.

July	22.00+04
October	22.64+04
October highest (12-34 p m)	22.64+04
October lowest (10-17 a m)	22.57—03
December	22.55+05
January	22.52+05
March	22.47+05
May	22.40—06
July	22.27+07
October	21.54—04
Middling Spot	23.45+03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

July	22.99+04
October	22.63+05
December	22.56+07
March	22.47+07
May	22.40—05
Middling Spot	22.55—

NOON CALL

July	22.99
October	22.60
December	22.50

Bhulabhai Expected In Karachi By June 15

KARACHI, June 1 (A.P.I.): Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who has been engaged to defend K. B. Khuhro and his brother Mr. Mohamed Nawaz, Khuhro, in the Allahbux Murder Case at Sukkur, has not yet arrived here. He is expected to arrive by June 15 and will argue the case on behalf of the Khuhro brothers.

CALCUTTA June 2 (U P I.)

A big barge from Khulna with iron sheets and alluminium drums sank at the Badamtali Ghat in Decca last week, says a report from Decca.

MONEY MARKET.
BOMBAY, June 2.

LONDON: Banks Buying 90 Days/st. 1/6 7/32 1 and 2 months.

LONDON: Banks Buying 90 Days/st. 1/6 1/4 3 to 6 months.

B. C. RATES: T. T. 1/5 15/16, D. D. 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T. T. 1/5 31/32 D. D. 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T. T. 1/6 1/32, D. D. 1/6 3/32.

LONDON/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T. T. Rs. 332 3/4, D. D. Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T. T. Rs. 329 1/2, D. D. Ds. 327 1/2.

LONDON/MONTREAL:

Banks buying T. T. Rs. 329 1/2 D. D. Rs. 302 1/2.

Banks buying T. T. Rs. 297 3/4, D. D. Rs. 295 3/4.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Stagnant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c. Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call one and two months 1/4 p c, 3 to 5 months 1/2 p c, 6 to 11 months 3/4 p c 12 months 1 1/4 p c.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE
BOMBAY, June 2.

Tata Ordinary 399 Tata Deferred 2141/4 Indian Iron 40 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 33 Bombay Dyeing 1872/8 Central India 383/2 Century 900 Gokak 299/6 Kohinoor 606/4 Simplex 281 Andhra Valley 1752/8 Tata Hydro 203/2 Tata Power 1800 Associated Cement 214 Belapur 221/4 Bombay Burma (Old) 53-2 8.

LONDON BULLION.
LONDON, June 1.

Spot 25-1/2 Forward 25-1/2 Gold bars fine per oz. £8/8/0.

LONDON EXCHANGES
LONDON, June 1

T. T. London on:—

New York sellers 4.02-1/2 buyers 4.03-1/2 Madrid official 44.00 Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47 Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4 Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
LONDON, June 1.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2	72 3/4
Consols 2-1/2 p c	82-7/8 exdiv
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	103-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113 1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	115-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	
London Reg.	84-1/2
National Bank of India	42-1/2

LOVE ACQUIRES IMMORTALITY
because
LOVER'S RELY SOLELY
on the Calling of the Heart
PANCHOLI ART'S Epic of Love
SHIRIN FARHAD
RAGINI, JAYANT, GHULAM MOHD.
Produced by DALSUKH PANCHOLI;
Director: PRAHLAD DUTT
Booking 9-30 to 12-30 & 2-30 to 5
A Prakash Evergreen Release
Sixth Week at CAPITOL
Daily 4, 7 & 9-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.

OVER CROWDED!
CITY GOES MAD AFTER MOTHER'S BLESSINGS—
Kirti Picture's Smashing Social
ASHIRWAD
Director: RAMCHANDRA THAKOOR
Lalita Pawar,
Late Vatsala Kumteker,
Balwantsingh.
Daily 4-30, 7-15, 10-15.
Matinees Fri. to Sun. 1-45 p.m.
Advance Booking
10-30 to 12, 4-30 to 6.
TAJ TALKIES
Corner Grant Road.
(A New India Release)

ALL DEPENDS ON WAVELL'S MISSION

'M. G.' Pays Tribute To Indian Industrialists

MANCHESTER June 1 (Reuter): A tribute to the Indian industrialists now visiting Britain is paid by the "Manchester Guardian' today.

"British manufacturers," says "The Guardian's" main editorial, "will be struck by the change which has produced businessmen like Mr. G. D. Birla, head of the famous family combine, or Mr. J. R. D. Tata, the young Chairman of the Tata Steel business which has been the pioneer of Indian heavy industry. These are not merchants brokers or agents of a generation ago: they are great employers of labour commanding strong capital resources and competent technical skill.

They will meet British and American industrialists on terms of perfect equality and they will therefore appreciate that the question of western aid in India's industrialisation raises problems on which much frank discussion is needed."

In reference to India's industrial future, "The Guardian" says: "Limits are set neither by goodwill nor even by finance but by the supply of plant and machinery and above all, trained personnel. There is room, therefore, for American as well as British assistance to India as far as America can provide dollars.

"Economic planning however, needs a strong All-India authority and while the present Government is too transitory to command confidence, one of the great Indian parties is opposing any independent Central Government. The key to India's economic future may thus lie in the political field and much will depend on the results of the consultations which Lord Wavell has just completed in London."

India Will Be Communist Within Next Decade Unless . .

WASHINGTON, June 1 (Reuter): Republican representative Mrs. Clare Booth Luce of Connecticut made a flat declaration to-day that "unless Britain and the United States join in taking some definite steps towards giving India a firm Date line for independence, we will see the inclusion of India in the Soviet Union within the next decade."

"TEST OF BRITISH SINCERITY"

"Times" Calls On Britain To Adopt Liberal Policy In Burma

"The present enthusiasm must be directed into channels which are constructive as well as patriotic if the political life of Burma is to contribute effectively to the achievement of the end which both Burma and Britain earnestly desire."

Many of the Allies are anxiously watching Britain's policy towards first of the territories of the Commonwealth liberated from the Japanese, the "Times" adds.

LONDON, June 2 (Reuter): "India regards this country's treatment of Burma as a test of sincerity of her professed desire to assist dependent peoples to achieve the substance as well as form of self-government," writes the "Times" today in an editorial on the Government of Burma bill.

"A satisfactory adjustment of relations between Britain and Burma will go a long way to convince the peoples of the Far East that the western powers recognise the existence of a new situation created by the national movements now in the process of emerging into self-consciousness.

Dacoity Case Appeal

Nagpur Advocate To Defend Himself In Privy Council

It is understood that the Provincial Government has asked for the postponement of the hearing of the appeal which it has filed in the Privy Council against the order of the Nagpur High Court in respect of Mr. P. Y. Deshpande, Advocate, Nagpur.

Mr. P. Y. Deshpande was arrested under the D.I.R. 129 for his alleged connection with a dacoity case of the Bombay Presidency.

On the 'Habeas Corpus' application filed by his wife, Mrs. Vimlabai Deshpande, the Nagpur High Court held Mr. Deshpande's detention as illegal and set him free.

The Provincial Government has preferred an appeal against the order of the High Court, in the Privy Council. Mr. Deshpande has decided to defend it in person and for which he will shortly go to England.

The subscribers of his paper "Bhavitavya" have contributed a handsome sum to facilitate him to go to England for defending his case.

EVACUATION FROM IRAN

Allies Consult Each Other Over Issue

LONDON, June 1 (Reuter). Consultations are taking place between Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union to concert policies in reply to the request from the Persian Government for the evacuation of British United States and Soviet troops from Persia cables Jon Kimche, Reuter's Political Correspondent.

It is emphasised in Persian quarters that the treaty between Iran and the 'Big Three' which followed Allied occupation of the country in January 1942 stipulated specifically that the country should be evacuated "not later" than six months after the end of the war against Germany and her associates. It is also the Persian view point that this did not imply war against Japan as at the time of the treaty the Allies wanted Persian facilities only for the purpose of supplies to Russia.

There is no official indication yet of what the Allies will reply to the Persian demand but well informed quarters believe that the British and United States Governments will react sympathetically to the request to evacuate their troops.

It is expected therefore that the next step will be an offer from the 'Big Three' to the Persian Government to discuss with them the best way of concluding Allied occupation without causing unnecessary economic and political upheavals in the process.

MORE VITAL THAN 'KHILAFAT'

Nariman Appeals For Gandhi-Jinnah Solidarity On Levant Issue

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the Press:—

Whilst Gandhiji has been issuing press statements on all sundry matters, Indian or International, his silence on the most immediate and vital issue on Levant and Syria, is likely to be misunderstood.

A joint statement from both leaders, Gandhiji and Jinnah, clearly specifying the attitude of the whole country on this very important Asiatic problem, would be welcome politically the question is more vital than the "Khilafat". They should emphatically declare, that in this crisis, not only Indian sympathy, but All-India moral material and even financial support will stand by the oppressed neighbours, so gallantly fighting against heavy odds, to maintain and secure, the most elementary and fundamental principles of Democracy and Freedom.

Such a goodwill gesture will also prove to the world, that in spite of our domestic quarrels, we still have a 'common front' against a 'common danger.'

This is the first tragic scene on Asiatic stage of the still more tragic drama that may be enacted hereafter.

Sub-Insp. Killed: Several Injured In Lorry Accident

PATNA, June 1 (U.P.I.).

A report of a serious lorry accident resulting in the death of a Police Sub-Inspector and injuries to several policemen has just been received from Motihari.

It is stated that a lorry containing a police party headed by Sub-Inspector, Mr. Radhakant Saran, while returning to Motihari after a raid from the Bettiah side yesterday, turned turtle due to the slippery condition of the road as a result of heavy rain.

The Sub-Inspector died on the spot and several policemen who were injured were removed to the Bettiah hospital.

Further details are lacking.

Soviet Warning To Nazi Saboteurs

LONDON, June 1 (Reuter): Berlin radio Friday night broadcast a warning by Arthur Werner, the Soviet appointed Lord Mayor of Berlin, that 50 former members of the Nazi Party would be shot for every attempt against the life of a Red Army soldier or Soviet official and for every case of arson committed for political motives, according to Reuter's radio station.

He added that anyone who knew of the intention to commit murder or arson and who did not inform the police would meet the same punishment.

New U. S. Ambassador To Peru

WASHINGTON, May 31 (Reuter): President Harry Truman nominated Mr. William D. Pawley from Miami, Florida, as United States Ambassador to Peru This is Mr. Pawley's first diplomatic appointment.

In 1939 Mr. Pawley negotiated a contract for India to build its first aircraft company.

Few find their
LOVE BLOSSOM
Forth in all its glory
Many experience
the reverse - -

Krishin Movietone's

PREET

SNEHPRABHA PRADHAN,
SWARNALATA, CHANDRAMOHAN
NAZIR, PAHARI SANYAL,
MAJJID, GULAB, GOPE.
Director: RAM DARYANI

Now entertaining
Bombay's Elite at

MAJESTIC

Daily 4, 7 & 10
Sat. Sun., Matinee at 1 p.m.
Booking 10 to 12 & 4 to 6
A Radium P. Release

USE A 'GODREJ' SOAP FOR SHAVING TOO !
An elaborate manufacturing process, meticulous blending of the various ingredients, the testing and selection of pure vegetable oils (exclusively used in Godrej toiletries) are characteristic of Godrej shaving soaps, as of Godrej toilet soaps.—The emollient Vegetable Oil Lather—devoid of even a trace of irritating free-alkali—will have a two-fold tonic effect on the skin: prepare the ground for a smooth, easy shave to the toughest of growths, and, secondly, give a soothing after-shave feeling to even sensitive skins. And you don't have to lather often, because the profuse, creamy lather stays on firm and saves time. Use a Godrej soap—Stick or Round—for shaving, too, and keep your face well-groomed, just as you keep your skin clean and healthy with one or other of the Godrej Vegetable Toilet Soaps.
Godrej
Chavi brand
A Godrej PRODUCT ALL-SWADESHI
Shaving Stick & Shaving Round
Godrej
TOILET SOAPS
No.1 • No.2
Vatnil Sandal
Lemolin FAMILY
Turkish Bath
Shaving Stick
Shaving Round
Guaranteed 100% pure free from animal fat
GODREJ SOAPS LTD. — Bombay 11

ATTENTION, please!

GODREJ SOAPS, LTD. do *NOT* manufacture or sell washing soaps or any other toilet soaps other than those listed in the panel above. Soaps other than these toilet soaps are *NOT* the products of this company.

WAVELL REACHING DELHI TOMORROW

Special Meeting Of Executive To Be Held: Simultaneous Announcement In London And Delhi On Monday?

Viceroy Given Wide Degree Of Freedom To End Deadlock?

LONDON, June 2 (U.P.A.): Lord Wavell left London this morning. It is understood that the release of political prisoners will depend on Indian leaders' acceptance of the offer.

There is some speculation as to whether the Viceroy will invite Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah for consultation before announcing the offer.

The Viceroy is expected to reach New Delhi by Monday, and he will immediately hold a special meeting of his Executive Council and explain the new offer to the members.

Simultaneous announcement will be made in London and in New Delhi on Monday. The new offer will be discussed in Parliament before its dissolution, probably on Wednesday.

WAVELL'S "DEFINITE IDEAS"

LONDON, June 2. (U.P.A.): Lord Wavell has been given a wide degree of freedom for dealing with the Indian situation, the political correspondent of the "Daily Herald" wrote to-day. He said that Lord Wavell is known to have definite ideas for a Central Government composed of leaders of the popular parties. It is probable that Congress leaders will be released to take part in the discussions, he said and added that the plan will likely be approved by responsible political elements.

NEW DELHI, June 2. (A.P.I.): It is understood that immediately after his return to New Delhi Lord Wavell will hold a meeting of the Executive Council. Members who are in Simla or on tour elsewhere be summoned back to Delhi to attend.

It is assumed that Lord Wavell will acquaint the Council with whatever political proposals he brings with him and obtain their views.

Have Definite Ideas For Popular Central Government

LONDON, June 2 (Reuter): The Political Correspondent of the Labour organ "The Daily Herald", writes this morning that he understands that the new plan which Lord Wavell is taking back with him to India, will give the Viceroy a wide degree of freedom in dealing with the situation. "He is known to have definite ideas for a Central Government, composed of leaders of popular parties". "This Government, I gather, would pursue vigorously the war against Japan and would provide the basis for a wider development afterwards.

"While the plan is not a complete solution, I am informed that it is likely to be approved by more responsible political elements."

The Liberal "News Chronicle's" foreign editor says there is reason to assume that Lord Wavell is flying to India with authority to make a fresh offer to Indian political leaders and parties to co-operate in the administration.

No Extension Notices On Security Prisoners Till Wavell Returns

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 2: It is reliably learnt that new notices on security prisoners extending their term of detention, are not likely to be served before Lord Wavell makes a new announcement on the political situation.

TENNIS AT NAINITAL

NAINITAL, May 31. (A.P.I.): The following further matches were decided in the Nainital Charities Tennis Tournament this evening, when play was resumed after yesterday's break due to rains. Ker partnered by Baijal played excellent game defeating the favourites Afsar and Rajen Bannerjee in the doubles, which was the evening's best match. The following were the results:—

MEN'S OPEN SINGLES: Lt. Rau beat Capt. Molden 6—2 6—1; Bannerjee beat Baijal, 6—3 6—0.

MEN'S HANDICAP SINGLES: Col. Brown beat Capt. Christie 6—1 6—1.

MEN'S OPEN DOUBLES: M. Prasad and B. P. Singh beat Molden and Christie 6—0 6—0; Dikshit and Pitambar beat Pandit and Bonnerjee 6—2 6—4; Baijal and Ker beat Banerjee and Afsar Hussain 6—1 9—7.

MEN'S HANDICAP DOUBLES: Maharaja of Balrampur and Mehta beat Naqvi and Ishrat 6—1 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP: Mr. and Mrs. Bonnerjee (Minus 15) beat Mrs. Alfred and Brijkishore (minus 15.3) 7—5 4—6 6—4; Mrs. Axelsson and Pandit (minus 15.3) beat Mrs. Martin and Thursby (minus 30) 6—3 3—6 6—3.

CRICKET

ENGLAND BEAT W. INDIES

LORDS, June 2 (Reuter): A one-day match between an England XI and West Indies was played today. England batted first, when the total was ten, it began to rain and the play had to be stopped till lunch.

Resuming, England declared 174 for 4 White (Cambridge University) 58 not out.

England Eleven beat West Indies by 90 runs. Scores: England 174 for four (declared); West Indies all out for 84.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

AMERICAN RAIDS CRIPPLE FORMOSA'S INDUSTRIES

Almost Four Million U. S. Troops To Be Lined Up Against Japan

WASHINGTON, June 1. (U.P.A.): President Truman's assertion that U.S. forces to be used against Japan will be over double the size of the present army in the Pacific apparently means that nearly four million U. S. troops will be used. U. S. officials guessed that at least one-third of that total will invade the Japanese homeland.

Meanwhile, illustrating the neutralization of Japanese non-homeland areas, General George Kenney revealed from Manila that four months of raids had knocked out 80 per cent of Formosa's industrial capacity which as long as ten years ago, produced as much as Yen 300,000,000 worth of manufactures.

More evidence of the increasing U. S. assault against the Japanese navy came with the latest report of submarine warfare which announced that 14 more Japanese ships had been sent to the bottom, bringing to 1,124 the total number of Japanese ships sunk by submarines since the beginning of the war.

Reflecting increased optimism, a number of naval intelligence officers are betting the Japanese war ends this year.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND

STAMFORD BRIDGE, June 2. (Reuter): The result of the challenge match between north south cup winner was: Chelsea 1, Bolton 2. (Half Time C. 1. B. 4.)

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 2 (A.P.I.): The three leading sides of the Calcutta Football League, Mohun Bagan, Mahomedan Sporting and East Bengal, all of whom had engagements today, came out easy winners.

Results:—Mohun Bagan 4; Aryans 1; Mahomedan Sporting 2; Kalighat 1 and East Bengal 2, Calcutta nil

20,000 REMAINING JAPS IN OKINAWA FORCED BACK

No Signs Of Enemy To Form New Defence Line Behind Shattered 'Siegfried'

PACIFIC, June 2 (Reuter): On Okinawa the 20,000 to 30,000 remaining Japanese are being forced back under such constant pressure that there are no signs of their being able to form a new defence line behind the now shattered "little Siegfried."

Only at Shuri is fanatic defence being continued against the double ring of American marines closing in from all sides.

In General MacArthur's theatre a series of small but vicious Japanese counter-attacks is being beaten back in the Philippines and New Guinea by Americans, Filipino Guerillas and Australian troops.

In China Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek's great counter-offensive has driven further towards Japan's main Western China base of Paoching and the attack is on in two directions to widen the recently opened gap in the Japanese corrider through south China to Indo China.

JAP RESISTANCE IN OKINAWA

OKINAWA, June 2. (U.P.A.): U. S. Marines drove within six miles of the southern tip of Okinawa to-day, as fanatical Japanese resistance flared up along the hills inland from the east coast.

However, troops of the U. S. Seventh Division caused the Japanese to withdraw under overwhelming pressure.

MARCUS I. SHELLED.

NEW YORK, June 2. (U.P.A.): The Tokyo radio reported to-day that a United States submarine had shelled Marcus Island, 1,100 miles north-east of Guam.

CARRIER-BASED U. S. PLANES BOMB KYUSHU

LONDON, June 2 (Reuter): Tokyo Radio to-day announced that about 200 carrier-based United States planes bombed Southern Kyushu in the Japanese mainland for two hours this morning.

JAPS SUFFER DEFEAT IN THE KAMA BRIDGEHEAD

Advanced Headquarters, Alisea, June 2 (A.P.I.): "Burma: Our troops inflicted a heavy defeat on the enemy in the Kama "Escape" bridgehead, east of the Irrawaddy, 17 miles north of Prome", says today's SEAC communique.

"The count of enemy dead in the area of the bridgehead, reached 1,221. Enemy stragglers, attempting to escape eastwards through our lines were hunted down and killed.

"In the Kalaw area, our troops have captured the "staircase", which zig-zags up the 3,000 feet high mountains north-west of Kalaw.

"On the Toungoo-Mawchi axis, our troops have made further advances.

"AIR: Heavy bombers of air command again attacked the naval anchorage of Satahib in the gulf of Siam yesterday. A submarine depot ship, damaged by bombs on May 30 was sunk. A merchant ship, which suffered a direct hit, sank almost immediately. A sloop was damaged and a destroyer was strafed. Other aircraft attacked Rajburi railway yards on the Bangkok-Singapore line.

"Troop concentrations in Moulmein and the jetty area at Martaban were bombed.

"Fighter bombers attacked troops areas near the Thazi Siam escape road."

JAPS AND RUSSIANS MASSING ON MANCHURIAN BORDER?

LONDON, June 1. (U. P. A.): The Japanese and Russians are both reinforcing their garrisons along the Manchurian-Siberian border and Japan's next effort may be to neutralize the Soviet's Siberian Red Banner Army before the anticipated Allied landings on the Jap homeland the Paris Radio reported to-day.

IMPERIAL JAP DREAM SHATTERED

KUNMING, June 1: (U. P. A.): Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the U. S. 14th Air Force, to-day said that the cutting of the Japanese corridor through south-east China shatters the Japanese dream of an East Asia Empire.

Chennault said that the airbase at Naning could be easily repaired.

In Bombay And Suburbs

CLOTH RATIONING BEGINS TODAY

As already announced rationing of mill-made dhoties, sarees, plain, printed or processed mulls, dorias and voiles, coatings including drills and ducks and shirtings including long cloth but other than grey shirtings, manufactured in India, will commence in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District from Sunday, June 3.

On and after this date, sale as well as purchase of any rationed cloth except on a ration document and in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Cloth Rationing Order, 1945, would be illegal.

Necessary notifications fixing the quantum of cloth ration available against each foodgrains unit and the date for the commencement of rationing have been published in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary of June 2, 1945, says a press note issued by the Supply Commissioner, Bombay.

The quantity of rationed cloth represented by a foodgrains unit for a ration period, according to the Extraordinary Gazette notification, published late on Saturday, as follows:—7½ yards of all kinds of rationed cloth (of which dhoties shall not comprise more than 6 yards, sarees not more than 6 yards, mulls, dorias and voiles in combination or separately not more than 6 yards and coatings not more than 4 yards).

THE LAST PAGE

Continued from Page 19

turous experiment" involves, as Cripps so well pointed out in the days when his Socialist vision was unclouded, "the break up of the British Empire" by a "consciously Socialist" government which alone could solve the "most serious problem of internal British economy... by a complete Socialist programme." Empire and Socialism will not, cannot, go together.

What about India? Are we to hope for a Labour Victory in Britain? yes I think we should—for a Labour Victory over Tories without or Toryism within.

*

People's Theatre's New Play

Starting on Friday June 8, the Bombay People's Theatre is presenting a four-day season of three plays (two in Hindustani and one in Gujerati) at the Baliwala Theatre.

Of these, "Zubaidah" has already made a name for itself—its two striking features being Uzra Mumtaz's sensitive portrayal of the title role and the competent and enterprising direction of Balraj Sahni.

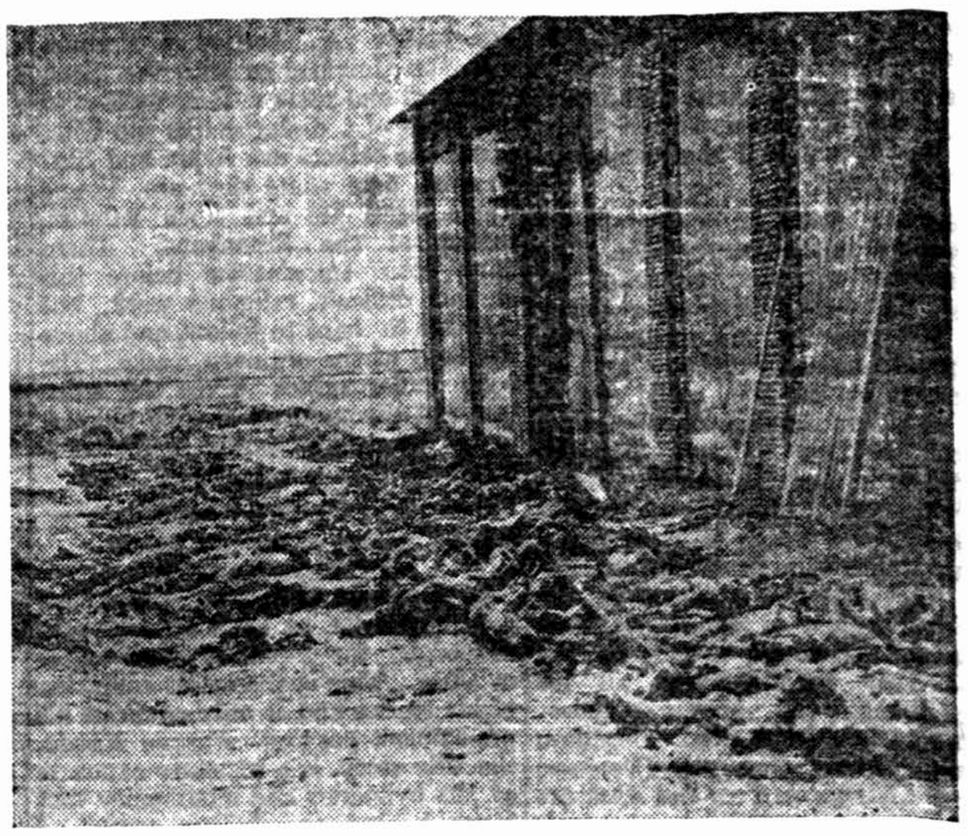
"Antim Abhilasha" is a Gujerati rendering of the Bengali play, "Zaban Bandi", by Bijon Bhattacharya, which is a most realistic and powerful dramatization of the grim tragedy of Bengal.

The new Hindustani play is "GAON" (The Village) written and directed by Chetan Anand. I have seen the rehearsals and I can say that with this play, the People's Theatre is again breaking new, experimental ground. The young playwright-director has used daring originality while depicting a social conflict in terms of tense, suspenseful drama. The serious student of drama as well as the lay play-goer will both find much to enthuse over in this play.

Chetan Anand, a former Public School teacher, is one of the few intellectuals from Punjab who have turned to the stage and the screen as media for artistic self-expression. Those who saw "Zubaidah" at the C. J. Hall will recall him as the handsome hero of that play. He will also be seen shortly in two new films. His prime interest, however, lies in playwriting and producing and in "GAON" he proves his ability in both these capacities. The People's Theatre is undoubtedly lucky to have such talent at its disposal.

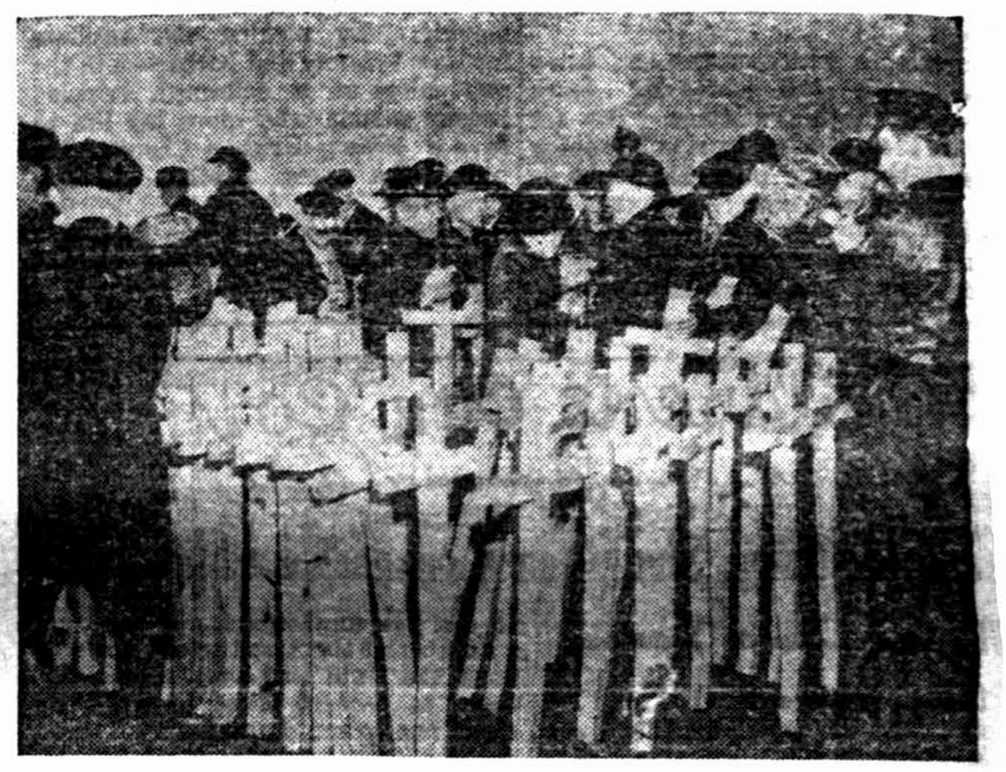
Germans Made To Bury Victims Of Nazi Sadism

Troops of the Ninth U. S. Army march civilians of Gardelegen to the nearby camp, where the bodies of the murdered prisoners were tossed into a mass grave. The civilians dug individual graves and reburied each victim.



The charred bodies of victims of Nazi brutality lie waiting for their reburial by civilians near by Gardelegen, Germany.

German civilians dig up a mass grave to remove the bodies of the massacred, guarded by troops of the Ninth U. S. Army. The civilians then reburied the bodies in individual graves marked with crosses.



German civilians put down the wooden crosses they have carried from nearby Gardelegen to the burial area of the horror camp, where they dug individual graves for each of the massacred bodies. The cross will identify each victim when possible.

Civilians of Gardelegen, Germany, were forced to bury the victims of the massacre in which approximately 1,000 political prisoners of the Nazis were locked in a barn which was then set afire. The prisoners either died from burns or were mowed down with machine-guns as they attempted to break out of the blazing structure. Ninth U. S. Army officers compelled the town mayor to produce a citizen for each of the victims killed by Nazi troops and Luftwaffe personnel from an adjacent airfield. Each citizen was made to dig a grave for one victim and wrap the burned body in a shroud for proper burial. In addition, the German citizen's name will appear on the gravestone beneath that of the victim. He will be responsible for the care of the grave during his lifetime and must provide for it to be carried on after his death by another German.

Courage Without Swords

(Continued From Page 4)

University. He came to England long before the United States entered World War II and he has been flying ever since. It was his life. The high arches of the heavens were his kingdom and when he crahsed, lost a leg, and broke 14 bones, his kingdom fell to pieces. He came here, nursing the stump of his leg, with the pathetic look of a boy who has been told he may never play again. I watched him, day after day, learning to run on his artificial leg. He will never fly in combat again, but his chin is high with co rage and his talk is all of the futu re.

There is another boy I have watched; an Australian who was a member of a Surf Life-Saving Club in Newcastle before World War II. He has been in the R.A.F. since July 1942 and while he was on his 18th raid over enemy territory one of his legs was blown off by flak. He was in despair for three weeks. Then the flame of his courage burned again and he conquered his new enemy. I have watched the conquest. A few weeks age he swam in the baths for the first time. A few days ago he climbed to the diving board, as best he could with his one leg, and dived, splendidly as ever. Now the last shadow of misfortune has left him.

There is one more patient here of whom I would like to write. He has a graceful Indian name and he comes from Lahore. His family migrated from the Balkans to India many centuries before the birth of Christ. He was in England when the war began, so he joined the R.A.F. and has made 19 trips as navigator n bombers. He was hit by flak when flying over Hamburg and one of his arms was useless. But he has nursed it back to health, with the encouragement of the instructors here, and the long months of drud gery with dumb bells and medicine balls are turning him into a warrior again.

I have watched the miracle of courage, but I would not dare define it, although I know it is greater than will power because courage glimmers with life even when will power has vanished.

A quick remedy for **FILARIA**

ARSENO-TYPHOID

ARSENO-TYPHOID has been successfully used since 1928 in FILARIAL FEVER, ELEPHANTOID LEG, HAND and every form of filaria.

CALCUTTA CLINICAL RESEARCH,
6, Chowringhee Road CALCUTTA.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. SPECIALIST
formerly of Wadifalia Surat. HYDROCELE
Who *WITHOUT OPERATION*

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes. Now permanently in Bombay in Sardar Griha Hotel. Crawford Market. Details with certificates can be had on sending 4 one anna stamps.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

LONELY MEN AND ABANDONED GODS!

CHAANDI KE TAAR, Urdu short stories, by Mahendar Nath, Maktaha Urdu, Lahore, Price. Rs. 2.12.

PURANE KHUDA, Urdu short stories, by Krishan Chandar, Abdul Haq Academy, Hyderabad, Dn. Price: Rs. 2.12

The power and sweep as well as the wide range of contemporary Urdu short stories are well represented in these two books.

Mahendar Nath is comparatively a new-comer to the literary field. This is his first published collection of stories. But already he gives evidence of a fair grasp of his medium, an insight into human character, and an understanding of the social forces that condition human development. *Chaandi ke Taar* (Silvery strands), referred to in the title story, are the invisible, yet unbreakable bonds of moneypower which keep so many human beings in a prison of frustration. The hopeless struggle of the individual against a blind, irrational social and economic system is the theme that runs through all his stories-though the accent is mostly on romantic frustration. *Baghawat* (Revolt), *Hinai Ungliyan* (Hennaed fingers). *Chaandi ke Taar* and *Akela* are all excellent examples of this motif. A sense of brooding solitude haunts Mahendar Nath's characters-lost souls in the sahara of holpness. *Do Bail* (Two Bullocks) is a stinging slap in the face of a social system that maintains societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals-but not for the prevention of cruelty to human beings.

Impatience with injustice and sympathy with the under-dog mark Mahendar Nath's writings. But (at least in these stories) he is still groping towards the way out. No doubt he will find it-and soon !—and then the morbid strain will give way to optimistic determination. Here is a young writer who is clearly heading for the heights of literary fame.

DETHRONED GODS

Of Krishan Chandar's stories one need say little, as he is already acknowledged the foremost story-writer in Urdu. This is the latest collection of his stories and it only confirms his pre-eminent position. *Purane Khuda*, the title story, is a masterly exposure of the hypocrisy and inhumanity that hides behind the hollow masks of religion. *Jheel Se Pehle Jheel ke Ba'd* belongs to the Kashmir phase of Krishan Chandar's literary career, but it is an excellent specimen. He has tried an impressionist style in *Musbat Aur Manfi* (Positive and Negative) and *Ek Surreali Taswir*, the latter being far more genuine and moving. By seeking the antidote for Nazi tyranny and barbarism in the martyrdom of a deformed, crippled beggar woman who gives her life to save a kitten, Krishan Chandar has probed the very depth of real humanity.

Purane Khuda is in the best Krishan Chandar tradition-and that is saying a lot.

K.A.A.

YOGA

SHRI YOGA VASISHTHA, by Gopaldas Jivabhai Patil, published by the Gujarat Vidyapitha, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 4I-.

"Shri Yoga Vasishtha" is a highly technical, metaphysical work, setting out this philosophy of Adwait or Non-duality i.e., identity of Brahma with the Universe or with the Soul, or of soul and matter. It is written in this from of a dialogue like the Gita, where the talkers are Arjun and Shri Krishna, here while they are Young Rama (aged 14) and Rishi Valmiki, author of the Ramayana. There have been translations before this of this difficult religious work, but they are so hard to follow, and above the head of the ordinary reader. The book under notice gives the substance of the contents of each Chapter in the writer's on words: it is more a summary than a translation. K.

Urdu Stories

PALHU. By Muhammad Lutfullah Khan Adil. Published by Muhammad Amanullah Khan, 34, Nazar Ali Building, Dharamsi Street, Bombay 3.

The book under notice consists of 6 short stories, of which three deal with the bright side of life while the rest deal with what is called the seamy side of life. The stories have been culled from everyday life and the characters depicted in them appear to be living in this very world. And so there is nothing unnatural about them. The weaknesses of human character have been depicted in a manner which does credit to the young writer who possesses the knack to put things aright. The author hails from Madras but his chaste Urdu belies his birthplace. He has a versatile command over the language which is simply wonderful.

The general get-up is simply splendid and adds to the reputation of the Muhammadi Press where it was printed.

War Industries

"FUTURE PROSPECTS OF WAR-EXPANDED INDUSTRIES" By R. Balakrishna, M.A., Ph.D., University of Madras. Price As. 12. Rochouse & Sons Ltd., Madras.

In this brochure the author concerns himself with the difficult but urgent and vital problem of dealing with Indian industries developed expanded or started in order to meet the special requirements of war-time economic conitions. He examines different classes of industries which have been thus extended and promoted and the situation they are likely to be confronted with on the cessation of special war needs and the return to peace and normal life. Some of the industries may be able, without much difficulty, to adjust themselves to the changed conditions, but others may find that the demand for their output has been reduced or has disappeared and that their plant and machinery have become superfluous or out of date. A fall in prices and growing foreign competition may, likewise, render some of the industries unremunerative and they may have to face heavy losses or the prospect of extinction. The author points out the clear duty of the State in the dangerous development of a situation of this character and suggests the remedies it must suitably adopt to pilot the industries to a safe haven. He rejects both Laissez Faire and communistic policies and recommends a judicious blend of private enterprise and State control. In his opinion Government should immediately set up machinery to solve the transitional as also the long-range problems connected with the country's industries. The statement of his case is clear concise and constructive and as such deserves active consideration on the part of Government.

V. G. K.

Postwar Economics

Hind Kitabs, Bombay will publish next week ECONOMICS OF POST-WAR INDIA (Price Rs. 4/-) by Dr. S. K. Muranjan, D.Sc., of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay.

In this book the author discusses among other things the Bombay Plan, Stabilization of Agricultural Prices, War and Post-War Banking, Post-War Investment and Interest Rates and future of Foreign and Indian Exchanges.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

"Dadaji, Namaste ! Dadaji, Namaste !..... Dadaji, Namaste !..... Dadaji, Namaste !"

These loving sounds of Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls still echo in my ears. I had never seen them before and they had also never seen me–But soon after the Children's Gathering at the Minto Club was over, they simply surrounded me–And we felt as if we had known each other for a number of years.

On the previous evening, New Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls had arranged their meeting at the Jantar Mantar. On both the days, there was a lively programme of games, stories and songs, etc., ending with light refreshments. They were very good and kind to me, and I had to speak to them, expressing my thanks, and hoping that their organisation would grow by leaps and bounds.

In the morning I had an opportunity to speak to a gathering of the children's parents, guardians and teachers on the "Upbringing of Children"—It created a good deal of interest in the audience, and after my talk, when I suggested to them to ask me some questions, they put a number of them and would not stop until the time was over, and I had then, to request them to write the questions to me if necessary.

We went sight seeing too at Delhi. and visited the Kutub Minar,–actually climbed up and again down its 389 steps,–the Laxmi Narain Temple, the Jumma Masjid, the India Gate, the Kotla Phiroze Shah, the Chandni Chowk, the Darya Ganj and so many other places.

* * *

Prior to halting at Delhi, we visited Simla, and saw there the Lower Bazaar, the Mall, the Ridge, the Lakdi Bazaar, the Chhota Simla, the Summer Hill, and various other views and scenes. At Simla the climate was cool and bracing, and we relished it very much for a change.

One morning we went for an early walk, down the slope. Beautiful colours–blueish, pinkish and purple on the top of the mountains beyond-with a Snow-whitish silvery steam-line on them, and clouds passing by–changing their colours every few minutes–the green valleys beneath, and the thick-leafed trees all around–were a feast to our eyes–starved of such marvellous beauties in this humdrum life of Bombay.

Then came a small shower of rain–just a drizzle–and it did not trouble or worry us as rain sometimes does here; it made the atmosphere more pleasant and more lovely than before. The trees and the grass on the mountains were washed green, and how neat and nice they appeared !

It is an exprience also to travel from Kalka to Simla in that small train, climbing up through a zig-zag path up-hill, and at every next Station we knew we were so many more hundred miles above the sea-level. As the train moved round the curves, the distant views came nearer, and sometimes the nearer sceneries seemed to be running farther away. Again as she passed through the tunnels–two of them at least one pretty big ones–one felt the effect of "from darkness lead me to light."

* * *

After Delhi, we went to Agra. There we saw the Dayal Bagh concerns, the Itmudullah–Tombs of the parents of Nur Jahan, the Fort–residential palaces of the Moghal kings, and the Taj Mahal–that "Poem in Marbel."

Every bit of these Moghal architectures is artistic–by itself an art. But much though has the Taj been described, has it really yet been described well ? Luckily we were able to witness it on the Full Moon-lit Night–And how wonderful the marble appeared in that flood of light !

Then we travelled by bus to Muttra, and from there by a tonga to Brindavan. Muttra and Brindavan have no particular attractions except some Mandirs. At Muttra we enjoyed seeing big tortoises in the Yamuna River, and at Brindavan the famous Kunj Galis.

The holiday had well nigh been over, and we now took the train to Bombay. Travelling is a hell these days really, but if one knows how to adjust and to be tolerant,–well, he can make a heaven of it even !

* * *

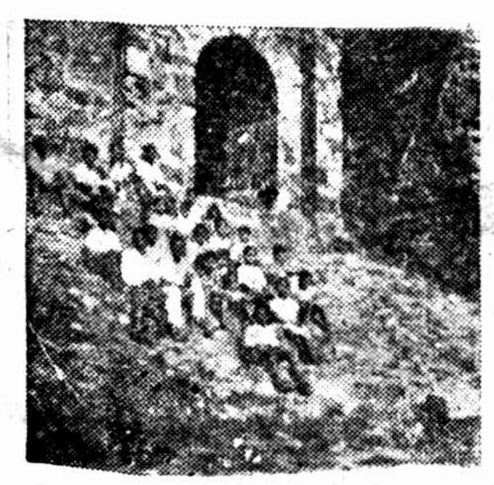
I have tried to tell you as much as possible about my tour in this letter. On returning to Bombay, a heap of your letters awaited me and I have attended to almost all of them.

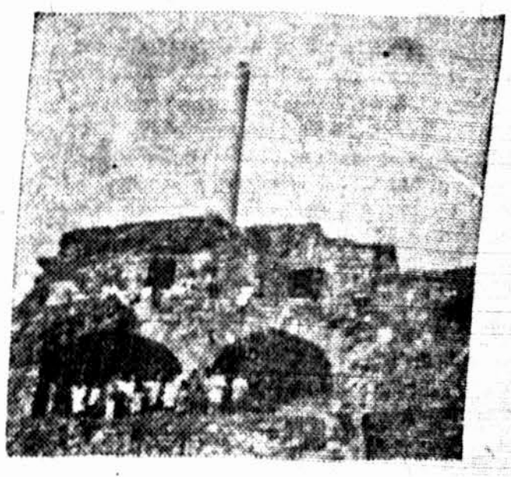
The May issue of "Pushpa" has been delayed, and I express my regret again on that account. The June issue will also come out a little late, and the readers will kindly bear with us. From July, we hope, the "Pushpa" will be issued quite regularly.

Those wishing to know about Balkan-ji-Bari-The All-India Children's Association may write for its full particulars to Dada–"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning their full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21





Hanz Qazi (Delhi), Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls (left and right) on an excursion at Kotla Pheroze Shah, and the workers (centre) at a picnic.

Evils of advertisement—Stylish forms of sign-boards—Dust bins and litter boxes—Wanted town planning committee—National War Front—Film without control in India—Archaeology moves slowly.

With the "Preserve the Beauty of Bombay" drive the Municipal Commissioner has, after all, made an approach to a highly disgusting aspect of the civic organisation. Posters and hoardings, which stand in a large number to the credit of the film-industry, refuse to concede, to the traders as well as to the authorities, the sense of beauty and proportion. They have enjoyed the privilege of encroaching upon any building, corner or place of vantage. The Municipal authorities should therefore boldly continue the drive and should bring within its range every offensive channel of advertisement.

Uncontrolled Publicity

Publicity through the pictorial medium is a problem of art and it should be treated as such. Posters and hoardings, if they are artistically designed and displayed, should be pleasing and not jarring to the eye. They should enhance and not chase away civic beauty. The cinema-publicity in Bombay has assumed gigantic proportions. Some of the horrible hoardings are so mounted as to partially cover the facades of some fine buildings and with the "scenes in models" completely suppress the views of the good designs of a few theatres.

The sites for the display of hoardings should be selected in accordance with certain principles. They should not be allowed to be "requisitioned" by any trade. The walls of the crematorium have formed the venue of a permanent exhibition of select scenes from the films. One wonders why the inside of these walls is not selected for advertisement by the Film-tradesmen! Is the atmosphere of the crematorium and of the places of public convenience congenial to the publicity of art?

The cinema-publicity has already been an obnoxious civic anomaly; but now it should be restrained from degenerating into a source of moral deflection to the weak-minded people and from inducing sexual precociousness in school-going children. Posters and hoardings should be dignified. They should not be designed for the sake of merely displaying the beautiful miss A or miss B. The manufacturers of soaps and matches should not, as some of them are doing, select the "Film-star" motifs for the boxes and packings of their products. The pictorial publicity of any trade should not aim at sex-appeal. It should be above reproach.

Other Trades

The Cinema-publicity will, in view of its overgrowth and obtrusiveness receive the immediate and maximum attention of the municipal executive but the various forms of advertisement resorted to by other trades should not be left out of the scope of the "Preserve the Beauty of Bombay" drive. The foremost among them is the sign-board. The type of the trade, locality, dimensions of the shop and the design of the building are never considered as the determinants of the shop-front advertisement. Since there are no rules for systematising the size and design of the sign-board and for hanging the same, the frontages of shops generally present a very disagreeable appearance.

The construction of rooflets overhanging the shops is obviously suggested by the necessity of giving protection to the customers and to the merchandise against the sun and rains. it is also undertaken as a means to impart decorative effect to the shop-front advertisement. The sign-boards are not, in a few cases, mounted above and not hung, as they should be hung, under the projecting edges of such rooflets. The lettering and layout are either dictated by the shop-keepers or are left to the discretion of painters selected irrespective of their training or experience. The shop-keepers and painters are granted full autonomy by the authorities and, thereby, the license to violate the principles of the art of publicity.

Rooflets And Porches

Porches jutting on foot-walks from the shop-fronts form another but more costly and also ugly form of advertisement. Since they are not constructed as the parts of the architectural designs of the buildings, they look like humps of the latter. The tops of some of them are now-a-days rented to the cinema-people for the display of their hoardings. The advertisement-porches, which are springing up daily, are not sanctioned by any standards of civic art and planning.

Rooflets and porches are considered by the shop-keepers as the stylish variations of sign-boards, but they are utilised by other residents as open dust-bins and litter-boxes. The tops of such structures breed mosquitoes, flies and rats and expose the nearest neighbours to the unhealthy emanations from dust, dirt and decomposing matter. They are a menace to public health, but they are in "no man's land" as the responsibility of cleaning them is not acknowledged by the municipality, shop-keepers or culprits.

Wanted A Scheme

Will the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer inspect the verandahs above some of the highly decorated shop-fronts at Sandhurst Road or Girgaum and investigate into an important but a neglected problem of sanitation and civic art? They should undertake a joint "Preserve the Beauty and Health of Bombay" drive if they are, and they ought to be, keen to eradicate the evils fostered by advertisement.

Civic beauty as an ideal has hitherto, failed to divert the attention of the shopocracy from self-affairs. Publicity has grown into monstrosity, because it has not been recognised by the authorities as a province of art. The municipal executive has taken a belated but welcome step to frame rules for regulating the sites sizes, heights, alignment and supports of hoardings. It should formulate a scheme for systematising all forms of advertisement including sign-boards and their stylish variations and should not exclude "processions, parades and exhibitions of film-scenes in models." Publicity should add to the dignity of the trade and to the beauty of the civic design.

Town-Planning Committee

While addressing a meeting held under, the auspices of the Social Workers' Society on May 24 Mr. A. S. Trollip deplored the absence of a master-plan for controlling Bombay's traffic and referred to the parking of cars on busy streets and to the faulty placing of advertisement boardings as the chief causes of the inefficiency of the traffic system. He, then, advocated the establishment of municipal car parks and the classification of the communication lines into arterial, subarterial and local roads.

Mr. Trollip urged the appointment of a town-planning committee to expedite the drafting of a master-plan for controlling traffic. His suggestion comes at an opportune moment, because the municipality has, on its anvil, a planning scheme for the area devastated last year by explosions and fires and has not yet enlightened the public on the lines on which it is being worked out. The town-planning committee should deal with all the problems of urban planning and not merely with the communication lines; and the authorities ought to constitute it as early as possible.

Rural Development

The National War Front, which has not been quite non-official from the day it was born, will, as the reports go, become official in character and will be run on non-party lines. Its character and the lines on which it will run will not matter much if it has a definite plan to encourage India's arts with their distinctive and highly developed technique. The Front should approach them as a great national heritage and not as a means of propaganda or as an agency to transmit the official orders to the people.

The Front will retain its programme of mass-education through broadcasting, cinema, exhibitions, songs and lectures and pay more attention to the country-side than to the urban areas. It will thus function, in certain respects, as the Rural Development Board No. 2. Have the leaders fixed any standards of arts which they will introduce to the village-folks? Let them note that the standards of arts intended for any part of the country should be strictly classical and Indian and that they should seek the co-operation of the artists who are capable of prescribing the same.

The educational and cultural development of rural India has, of late, been one of the concerns of the Government and of the organisations like the National War Front. The Village-Folks certainly need education and enlightenment; but they must retain the integrity of their cultural and artistic life. Folk-art, which is the principal element in the pattern of rural culture, has not yet appeared as a distinct item in any programme; and the village-artistes to whom it owes its survival, have not been encouraged to contribute their mite to the movement for the uplift of their areas. The wave of "cultural suicide" for the sake of education in its current sense should not spread from the cities to the villages.

Film In India

The Government of Australia has decided to establish a National Film Council in order to control production and distribution of educational films. The functions of the Council will be to expand, promote, assist and co-ordinate production, distribution and importation of the films intended for schools and adult education. The Government, which is interested in the cultural well-being of the people and which claims itself to be civilised, never fails to develop the film as a medium of education, culture and art and to exercise control over the private enterprise.

When will India follow the example set by Australia? The Government have already worked out a scheme of compulsory national education but have left the film at the stage of entertainment and at the mercy of the capitalist. The industry is handling huge projects and is turning out "master-pieces" in an epidemic form, but its interest is the box-office receipts and not education of the people. Every entertainment feature could be educative in its end provided its production is guided and controlled by the State.

In Western Part

The Bassein Fort has figured in the news recently flashed by the Associated Press of India. The work of clearance of the jungle and age-old debris from the churches and castles built by the Portugese within its boundaries will be expedited this year by the Archaeological Department and will form a prelude to the thorough conservation of the historic buildings. One would like to know why the conservation of the monuments within the fort which will take about four years for its completion was not undertaken earlier.

The Archæological Department generally moves slowly towards Western India and especially towards the resourceful province of Gujarat. It, therefore, missed Bassein and other places anterior to it in the order of antiquity. Gujarat offers a good scope for excavations and is likely to yield a rich harvest, but the Department has failed to realise its importance and to tap its resources. Perhaps it will undertake excavations after the staff has received thorough training in field archæology at Taxila.

The agitation carried on in the press some time back regarding the question of the acquisition of the Canherry caves revealed that such ancient monuments were left by the Government to private ownership. It is not known whether the Government have since then, decided to acquire the caves. Conservation at Bassein will not compensate for the neglect of acquisition at Borivali.

The patient was describing his symptoms to his doctor.

"I feel as if I've got steel bands round my chest," he moaned: "my head's like a sieve; my heart beats like a steam-engine; my eyes are like balls of fire, my throat's like a rasp; my feet are like lumps of lead."

The doctor suppressed a smile. "H'm," he said. "You'd better go straight along to your salvage depot."

(CONCENTRATED)
Chicken
Essence
Guaranteed- pure-of exceptionally high quality—and having a nitrogen content equal to or better than any imported brand
SMITH STANISTREET & CO., LTD
CALCUTTA BOMBAY LUCKNOW AMRITSAR PATKOTE BANGALORE
SSE 176

AILING WOMAN
RAJO PILLS (Extra)
REMOVES IRREGULARITY
Price Rs. 10-10-0. V. P. P. one Rupee Extra
ENA AGENCY
41, opp. Prathana Samaj
Girgaon BOMBAY 4
T. No. 22550

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

"I do not myself believe that any British Government could in fact consent to Indian self-determination in the full sense of that word unless it was so consciously socialist that it was prepared for the break up of the British Empire. That break-up will involve the most serious problem of internal British economy, a problem that could only be solved by a complete socialist programme".

In these words, I think, is summed up the whole issue of Labour Party attitude to India which, in view of the impending British General Elections, is exercising the minds of all thoughtful Indians.

(*Who uttered these words? Sir Stafford Cripps–some years before he sunk his socialist ideals and reputation in New Delhi in* 1942).

*

Dismal Record

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, in his usual explosive manner, has declared that "India wants the Labour Party to win the elections," that "India would gain a great deal by a Labour victory," and that "if I go to England I will bring victory to the Labour Party."

The Committee of Indian Congressmen in Britain has issued directions to its 4000 members to vote Labour. Several other organisations of Indians in England have issued a similar derective.

Yet there are many in India who refuse to see any difference whatever between the Labourites and Conservatives so far as India is concerned, who pooh-pooh the pro-Labour enthusiasm of C.R., and who expect nothing from a change of government in Britain.

No doubt they have history on their side. The record of the Labour Party–both in office and in opposition is completely disillusioning.

There *was* a time when Indians did expect a lot from the British Labourites. That was before Labour had tasted power, when the Labour spokesmen were free to speak in impressive and high-sounding platitudes about socialism and freedom. It was a measure of India's faith in the Labour Party that in 1920, when the solitary Labour newspaper, "Daily Herald" was in acute financial distress, and Maulana Mohamed Ali (then in England with the Khilafat Deputation) helped to save it by paying £ 2000 out of the Khilafat Fund.

A tew years later Labour came into power–in January 1924–and precariously clung to office for nine months. The largest single party was still the Conservative but with the help of the Liberals, Labourites were able to form a ministry. Their weak position, however, precluded any sweeping changes. In October 1924, Lloyd George declared that Liberals had "behaved like patient oxen too long," and refuse to pull the Labour chariot further. The coalition was broken. In the fresh General Election the fraudulent "Zinoviev Latter" (alleged by written by the Secretary of the Communist International) helped the Conservatives to return to power on the crest of a 'Red Peril' scare.

Five years later, however, Labour was able again to assume power–in June 1929–and continued in office up to October 1931 when it was betrayed by its own leader, Ramsay Macdonald who formed the so-called "National" Government with the help of the Tories. Any way, 28 months were enough to test Labour pretensions with regard to India.

The period–June 1929 to October 1931–coincided with the worst repression in India. It was while a Labour Government ruled in Whitehall that —

India was ruled by Viceroy–made ordinances.

Liberty of press was completely suppressed by the Press Ordinance (April 1930). Newspapers had to pay lakhs by forfeiture of their securities.

A hundred thousand Indian patriots including the national leaders like Gandhiji, Azad, Nehru, Dr. Ansari, were jailed. (May to July 1930).

There were police firings at Peshawar and Madras (April 1930), Sholapur (May 1930), Delhi, Lucknow, Patna and Jubbulpore (June 1930).

Arrests, convictions, police raids, searches, became the order of the day.

Crowds of non-violent resisters including women were lathi-charged indiscriminately.

Hundreds of women were arrested and sentenced.

Martial Law was declared in many cities and towns.

National Flag was insulted by British police officials.

The wearing of Gandhi caps was declared a criminal offence in many cities.

The bitter memories of those days are engraved on the mind of every Indian patriot. The war-time collaboration of Labourites with the Churchill–Amery regime' santi-Indian imperialist policies has done nothing to improve Labour prestige in India. Is it any wonder that to-day we dis-

ATTLEE

No match for the master phrase-maker

trust the specious Election-time promises and pledges of the Labour Party spokesmen? They will take a lot of time–and practical concrete evidence of a real change of heart–to live down their past record and to regain the confidence of the Indian people.

But, meanwhile, to decide what we can and cannot expect from British Labour Party, we should know something about British Labour–its peculiar character and characteristics.

*

Chintz Curtains In Workers' Homes!

In India the word "Labour" suggests to one's mind grimy slums, several families living in a single room, wages of twelve or fourteen annas a day, long hours of back-breaking work in textile mills or railway workshops, dirty torn clothes. It suggests tin-roofed tumble-down huts for building workers, it suggests women miners sweating underground for ten hours a day on less than a rupee, it suggests oppression by rjobbers, contractors, Mukaddams, foremen, managers, mill-owners. It suggests millions of over-worked, impoverished, embittered, men and women, seething with the spirit of revolt against the equitable economic system.

Even in the "distressed" mining areas there is no such "Labour" in England. I have been inside the homes of working class families in England, and what I saw bore no comparison to Dorchester or Ritz but it certainly was not the grim poverty that we associate with the Indian working class homes. In many ways, I found that the British worker lives in better comfort than the Indian middle-class. I found sofas and settees in living rooms, chintzcurtains, white linen, Chinaware, crockery. Indead, the British working class life is typically middle-class –"respectable," conservative, traditionalist–rather than prolatarian.

The British worker gets paid better than an Indian journalist or an Indian teacher or an Indian clerk. That is because he belongs to the ruling, exploiting minority while the Indian belongs to the "ruled", exploited majority in the British Empire. The comparatively better standard of life granted to him is the bribe to make him acquiesce in the Empire racket. When the Boycott of British cloth in India hit Lancashire and Manchester, the British worker was told–and he believed it–that the Indian nationalist movement was responsible for his unemployment and cut in wages. What he was not told was that with the elimination of imperialism and capitalism a truly Socialist Society would ensure BETTER conditions BOTH for Indian and British workers!

The fact is that the Labour movement in Britain is far from being revolutionary in character. It has aimed at piece-meal acts of reform to better the lot of workers rather than a sweeping Socialist revolution. It has had a "respectable middle-class" rather than revolutionary, leadership. It has accepted the "Empire", and worked within the imperial frame-work.

For that reason in the past it has betrayed not only the cause of Indian freedom but the cause of Socialism itself, the real interests of the British workers as well as of the working class of the entire world. When recalling the many betrayals and treacheries that India has suffered at the hands of British Labour Party, one must view them against this larger background. For only then can we understand the pattern of the past and the contemporary trends pointing to the future.

*

Kier Hardie To Attlee

Like many other parties and movements, opportunism and idealism have walked hand in hand in British Labour. Kier Hardie who may be called the father of the party was a sincere idealist, genuinely interested in the welfare of the working class and fired by a revolutionary zeal. But since then the Labour Party has been peculiarly unfortunate in getting a leadership that was either cynically opportunistic or too hopelessly timid to forge a truly Socialist movement. Ramsay Macdonald was so vain and ambitious that he threw all his old principles (including the principle of colonial freedom which he had propounded during a visit to India some years before he became Premier) when he found he could remain in office only by an alliance with the reactionary Tories. Philip Snowden was much better. Arthur Henderson had some spark of idealism in him and did try to implement some of the Labour pledges (e.g. regarding disarmanent) in the international sphere. But neither of these two had the stuff of which revolutionary Socialist leaders are made.

The Labour Party leadership today is no better. Attlee, as Deputy Premier in the war-time coalition, has been too closely associated with Churchill to inspire any confidence. He owes his leadership to the landslide of 1931 when he was among the few Labourites to retain his seat and consequently was chosen grand old Lansbury's Deputy in the Commons. He has little in him to appeal to anyone's imagination, no great fire of dealism, no great record of selfless service or sacrifice. He is not even an effective speaker and can be no match to the master phrase-maker that is Churchill. An anonymous and critical Labourite wrote about Attlee:

"Not all of him is on the surface. He does not appear to be self-seeking but he has in fact clung tenaciously to the leadership. He is said to be straight and not to play favourites but some of the appointments he has made can scarcely be defended on the ground of suitability."

What about the others? Arthur Greenwood, Attlee's Deputy, is described as "the natural leader, capable of rising to big occasions but too easy-going to hold a position to which his talents entitle him." Apparently he is also too easy-going to challenge the reactionary drift in his party's leadership. Bevin and Morrison are comparatively more inspiring figures than either Attlee or Greenwood and, according to the latest reports, there is a move to substitute one of them for Atlee as party leader. Bevin

STAFFORD CRIPPS

Is his come-back too late?

until recently Minister ot Labour in the Churchill cabinet, is known to us as the author of the "Bevin Boys" scheme to give opportunities of advanced technical training to young Indian apprentices, but if his Blackpool speech is any indication his mind works along well-worn grooves so far as India is concerned. One can hardly expect a revolutionary approach to the Indian problem from a man who talks of closing the India Office and transferring "this business" to the Dominion Office–as if this act of "crossing the street" (as G.B.S. described it) would satisfy India's national demand, and who only promises "I would add year by year to the India Government more and more responsibility"–and yet hopes to be taken seriously.

What about Cripps who, after passing several years in 'political wilderness', has returned to the party fold? In 1937 when he was expelled from the Labour Party (because he favoured a United Front with the Communists) it was said that "Labour blew its brains out." These brains have now been re-grafted. No doubt the reacquisition of such an able spokesman is a welcome sign for Labour. He was once tipped for the Premiership but that was before Churchill all but killed him–(politically) by sending him on a fool's errand to India. It is questionable if he can stage such a speedy come-back.

*

'Bad' Is Better Than 'Worse'!

Thus there is little in the past record or present leadership of the Labour Party to make one enthusiastic about it. But–and this is a historic 'But'–, for better or worse, to-day the Labour Party has become the focal point of all shades of progressive opinion in Britain. Gifted left-wing intellectuals like Laski and Russell, proved progressives and enemies of reaction like Gollancz and Michael Foot, Acland and Priestley, are all flocking under its banner. Then there are millions of common people in Britain, disillusioned and awakened by nistoric events, who are to-day more alive to the reality of the situation than they were ever before. To all of these the Labour Party, with all its faults is yet the only instrument with which to beat the Tory Reaction out of power. That is why Indians in Britain have no alternative but to vote Labour. The 'bad' Labourites are much better than the Conservatives–for at least there are some progressives in the former s ranks.

Will Labour win? The more important question is: Under what leadership and for what principles will Labour fight? Even its chances of success depend on that, for only a virile, dynamic, clear-cut programme will cut through the tangled web of Tory reaction. All are agreed that Britons are impatient for a change. But then they must first be convinced that it WILL BE a change, not "business as usual."

Labourite Michael Foot, in a brilliant exposure of the Tory gang, says:

"The British people now have a chance to amaze and lead the world by conducting the most adventurous experiment in Social democracy ever attempted."

Yes, they have. But this "adven-

Continued on Page 14

THE INFLUENCE OF VICTOR GOLLANCZ

Enemy Of Reaction, Britain's Biggest Left-Wing Book Publisher Fires Another Powerful Broadside

With shrewd and forceful generalship, London publisher Victor Gollancz recently fired another big gun in his relentless war on the Tory leaders of Britain.

Previous Gollancz salvoes included *Guilty Men, The Trial of Mussolini, Your M.P., Brendan and Beverley. Why Not Trust the Tories?* is the intriguing title of the new attack. In its 89 pages "Celticus" (Ebbw Vale's vitriolic Left-Labour Member Aneurin Bevan) mercilessly dissects Conservative leaders since 1919.

With Winston Churchill as his main target, he alleges a gigantic conspiracy by the Tories to extend the tenure of their power by lavish promises to the upheaving working classes, and then, by a system of procrastination, prevarication and political contortion, to bilk them out of the rewards they had fought for.

As bitter a foe of the Tories as author Bevan, Victor Gollancz is the burly, dome-browed son of an East End rabbi who brought up a family of six on £62 10s. a year. Ever since he developed a political conscience, publisher Gollancz has cherished a craving to help the underdog, to establish equality of opportunity, to eliminate class distinction.

Yet few men have a more conglomerate coterie of friends and business associates. Gollancz books are written by men and women of all classes. Publisher Gollancz mingles as freely and familiarly and without bias with scions of nobility as he does with Leftist intellectuals and champions. Stoutly he denies allegations that he is a Communist, but freely admits that he subscribed to the *Daily Worker* fund because, he says, of its pre-war "Stand up to Hitler" campaign.

His Left Book Club can boast at least 50,000 members, and possibly provides the most powerful unofficial Leftist influence in the country. It enables him to publish hundreds of pamphlets and books on every branch of Left propaganda which otherwise might never see the light of day and would certainly be limited to a trifling circulation. As arbiter of the reading matter of this vast Socialist-minded public, Gollancz is in an ideal position to pull the political strings with potent effect, while leaving the general public in almost complete ignorance of the source of their spoon-feeding.

Regarded as Britain's most enterprising publisher, he conducts his huge business (his last prewar book list totalled 175 pages) from luxurious offices in Covent Garden's Henrietta Street, and Woolhampton, Berks. An enthusiastic and indefatigable, worker, he writes his own books as well as publishing other people's.

Smoking cigars nervously, Gollancz talks and acts unhesitatingly, resourcefully. His favourite topic is Anglo-Russian relations—he wants them to become closer and closer. With 75 other prominent Britons, he formed the Anglo-Soviet Public Relations Committee in 1941 to tell the people of Britain about Russia, and to stimulate London-Moscow co-operation.

At the inauguration luncheon, Royal Physician Lord Horder greeted the guests, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky symbolised the international link. The Bishop of Malmesbury bestowed his blessing, and hordes of notable Tories, Labourites, Liberals, artists, poets, novelists, agitators, commentators, rubbed shoulders in an atmosphere of tolerant indulgence, while Sponsor Gollancz effaced himself discreetly among groups of the most influential and sized up the comparative potentialities of big names as best sellers.

Commercially talented, but not necessarily commercially minded, Gollancz has the Midas touch, but, though willing to touch a lot, he prefers to dip his fingers mostly into the Socialist pie.

"He doesn't let his prejudices sway his judgment as a publisher," says Aneurin Bevan. "Literary merit and importance of the subject are his prime considerations. Proof of this is his own success. The public won't buy what it doesn't want to read."

Bevan can claim to know. He is Editor of the political weekly *Tribune*, controlled by himself and Labour M.P George Russell Strauss. Gollancz was once on the board, but parted company with the publication some time ago.

Some of the big shells aimed at the Conservatives in the latest Bevan-Gollancz effort (the fourth):

Picturing the Tory Party as a sort of Old-Man-of-the-Sea riding into power in 1919 on the shoulders of Sinbad-the-Sailor David Lloyd George who, he declares, was "a prisoner of this Tory majority," "Celticus" continues:

"Nor was Mr. Churchill himself innocent of this conspiracy to give the Tories their chance of victory" (referring to the General Election which followed immediately after the war) "Although then a member of the Liberal Party, he was quite willing to play his part in its murder.

"The plot succeeded. The Coalition (Tory-Liberal) was elected by an unprecedented majority (533). The tiny Labour Opposition, less than 60 members, was helpless." All this, says Bevan, as a result of "a ceaseless bombardment" of advice and exhortation, from newspaper, pulpit and platform, and pledges to make Britain a land fit for heroes to live in.

From then on, he claims, there evolved a cunning scheme whereby whenever the Tory-controlled Government was faced with concerted public demand (for such things as nationalisation of mines, railways), a rigmarole of delay was resorted to, involving the setting up of Commissions of Inquiry, issuing of White Papers, circumlocution debates—anything, in fact, to stave off introduction of Bills to set in motion the granting of public demands.

This rigmarole is today the accepted principle of the Tory Party, says Bevan. "Up to date we have had White Papers on Control of Land Use, National Health Service, Employment Policy, Disposal of Surplus War Goods, Educational Reconstruction International Currency."

In a postscript (printed on the book-wrapper) he adds two new White Papers, Social Security and Industrial Injury. These, he says, confirm his assertions. "The Government have taken two years, since the publication of the Beveridge Report, to prepare their own proposals. That is to say, four years in all have been devoted to a study of this question of Social Security. At the end of this time what do we get? A definite scheme, framed as a Parliamentary Bill and Parliament invited to pass it into law? Oh, no. We get just another White Paper."

About public restrictions the vituperative ex-miner cries. "This is the moment which reveals the profound cynicism of the Tory. Suddenly, overnight, the friend of France, Mussolini and Hitler becomes the champion of freedom. He starts a Parliamentary Committee to examine all regulations and orders made by the Government, on the ground that they mean dictatorship by the State democracy .... But they never oppose and regulation which limits the freedom of the worker."

All this, he concludes, is intended to trap the people into returning Tory M.P's at the General Election.

Will 'Good-Time Girls' End With Peace?

By OLIVE GRAY

"Will the 'Good-Time Girls' end with the return of Peace?"

All over Britain to-day this question is being asked. The answer is a most definite "Yes." At least, the girls out to enjoy themselves will do so in a different manner from that they follow at the moment.

War always brings with it changes with which many do not agree. Others, with the experience of years to fall back upon, realise that many of these changes will drop back into the section where we keep our unhappy memories. The "Good-Time Girls" of war come into this category.

With Father away in the Services, and Mother, in many cases working long hours on essential work, many a young girl between the ages of fifteen and nineteen has not had the necessary guidance a youngster expects over this very important stage.

Basic Trouble

The fact that quite a number have, in addition to this lack of home control, been drawing weekly wages far above that which they had a right to expect considering their years, has added weight to the opinion formed by large numbers that they are "grown up"; can act as people far older than themselves.

This, basically, is the trouble with a great majority of the "fifteen to eighteens" who have found themselves in difficulties, for on the brink of disaster, over these past five years.

In peace there are many opportunities for young girls to "have some fun." They can go biking; away to a holiday camp or for a seaside holiday; many clubs offer them the opportunity of meeting the right kind of people; "old girls' clubs" play quite a big part in helping to keep their mind occupied.

But in wartime the majority of these things have had to be shelved.

The result?

It has been noted in many of the biggest towns and cities in Britain.

Pictures, dancing and a general "good-time" has been worked out to a formula *by a type*. I should stress that for every so-called "bad girl" there are hundreds who are a credit to their parents and themselves. This is a point that should always be remembered by those always willing to suggest that the present generation of young womanhood is far behind their mothers and elder sisters.

West End Nuisance

This type of "Let's Have a Good-Time" girl probably existed to some extent before the war–but was not so blatant in her way of carrying on. It has to be admitted to-day that some of them have surprised even their parents, many of whom have lost complete control of them, by their extreme imagination and urge for what they term "adventure."

In the streets of the West End of London, to mention but one specific case, these girls became a nuisance some months ago. They painted themselves up in a most gaudy manner, acted, as if they were much older, and if anyone–preferably a foreign serviceman cast an eye in their direction–they were thrilled and added a few more years to their age!

Too late they realise that their idea of adventure is not always the right one!

The case of Betty Jones brought up with a start many wayward girls. As they read this tragic case they saw themselves as Betty Jones–at least, treading the same path that ultimately led to the condemned cell–and realised, for perhaps the first time, the dangers they courted by reason of their urge for adventure."

It has been suggested many times that these young girls out for a good time purposely make a friendship with an Allied Serviceman because of his money. This may be true in some cases, but I personally do not believe that it is the general rule. "Adventure" is the basis for these outings, I feel sure, and in many cases, after what may have been a fright, quite a number of girls quickly go back to their normal way of life.

The Road Back

At this moment, with the end of the European war fast approaching, it is good to notice the way the "antidotes" to the "Good-time girl" with the wrong outlook are fast making headway. In many big towns and cities the various juvenile organisations are doing a first-class job of work. They are following the policy of educating young folk by entertaining them, and when the playing fields are again open, and normal games such as tennis, hockey, and general athletic are resumed, you will, I am certain, find many of the young girls who have "gone off the rails" during the war years back again in harness.

Experience has taught us all that you cannot get the best out of young folk by criticism. Co-operation, however, is a vastly different thing, and if you can convince any young girl–or boy–that you are working together for a specific aim your chances of success are high.

Co-operation, to-day, is putting many a young girl back on the road that will lead to a husband, children and a happy home.

"Young Jack wrote the other day to say he's got a guitar."
"Really! I'm sorry to hear that. What's he taking for it?"

"Comrade, do you think that that vile stuff will quench your thirst?"
"Blimey, Guv'nor! I 'ope not!"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

ZUBAIDAH: A Heroine Of Today!

(Scenes from the People's Theatre Play)

Registered No. B 4666

MIRZA THE ARISTOCRAT
(Hamid Butt)

MASTERJI
(Pratap Oza)

LALAJI THE HOARDER
(Randhir)

"BEDIL" THE BUSYBODY
(A. R. Khan)

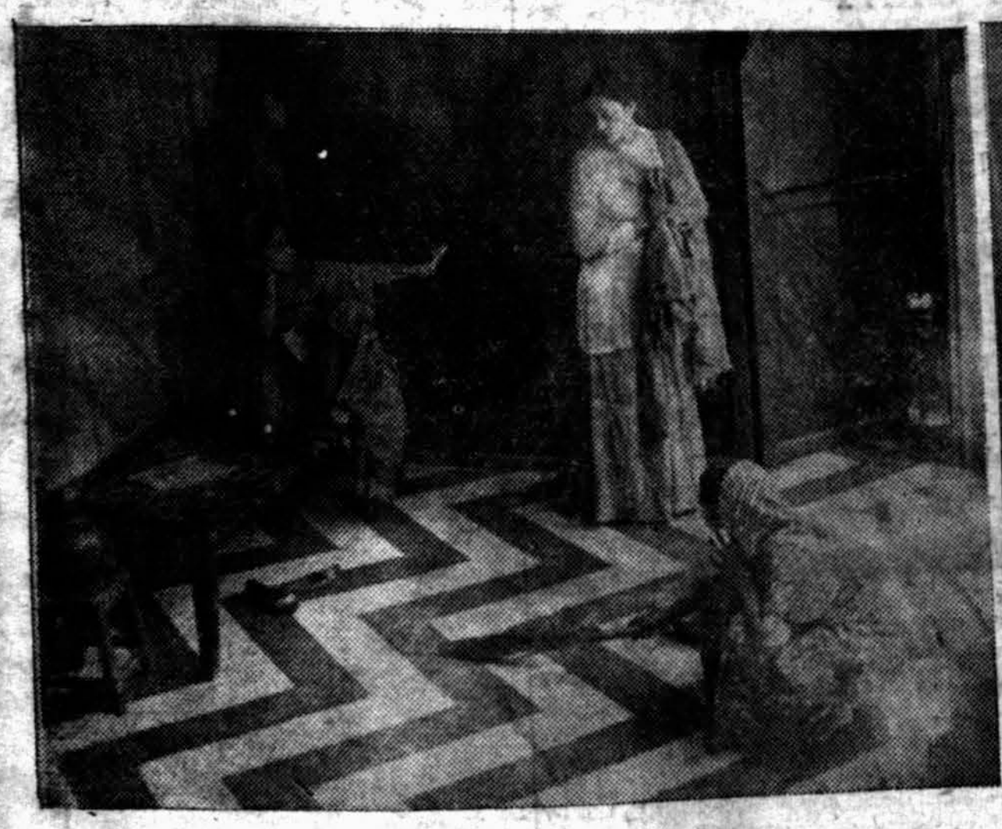
In a small town of northern India, orthodoxy and old traditions of the feudal past, represented by the four venerable worthies depicted above, ruled the lives of the people. The impact of the changing world, however, shook this slumbering town. The immediate cause and symbol of this awakening was a girl named Zubaidah.

THE BRIDE ARRIVES
(Seven I.P.T.A. girls)

THE FIRST GLIMPSE
(Balraj Sahni and Uzra Mumtaz)

ALONE BUT UNDAUNTED
(Uzra Mumtaz)

It all began with the marriage of Masterji's daughter, Zubaidah, to the bankrupt aristocrat Mirza's wastrel son, Amjad. The women of the family wagged their tongues when they learnt that the bride had brought only some books and old clothes in her dowry. But Amjad gasped with delight when he glimpsed his wife's face for the first time. The family property, however, had had to be morgaged to pay for the expensive marriage. Unemployed and penniless, Amjad ran away from home leaving his pregnant wife to face the world alone.



THOU SHALT NOT!
(Damyanti, Uzra, Usha).

"I ACCUSE YOU"!
(Uzra and Abbas)

Troubles did not come singly for Zubaidah. Her child died in a cholera epidemic—and she could not go out to bring a doctor, for her sister-in-law would not allow her to jeopardize family 'honour' by stepping out of the house. Her own child gone, she came out to save other children who were "dying of epidemics, hunger and ignorance," denounced the blind orthodoxy, and gave her life in the service of her people.

Photos: J. PANDYA and India News Photos (NIGAM).

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.